

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Thursday, February 9, 1989

The House met at 11 a.m.

His Holiness, the Supreme Patriarch and Catholicos of all Armenians, Vasken I from Etchmiadzin, joined by His Holiness, Karekin II, Catholicos of the Great House of Cilicia, offered the following prayer:

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit. Amen.

Almighty God, we lift our hearts to You, in prayer, for the gift of vision and courage to the leaders of our nations who serve mankind.

Bless our leaders with wisdom, to make wise decisions, and to lead us all to the power of love, more than to the temptations of power.

May we always share with each other our best and brightest, as did our American brothers and sisters, in reaching out so graciously and generously to the victims of the earthquake in Armenia.

We, Catholics of all Armenians, come from Armenia, and the Holy Cathedral of Etchmiadzin, and thank the American people and the President for this outpouring generosity of good men and women, who practice the teaching of the Bible, that it is better to give than to receive.

Grant that our nations use prosperity and freedom for the establishment of peace and human dignity in this world.

Lord, enable us to have the vision and spiritual courage to imbue every decision with truth, charity, and stewardship, that our nations may be forever a blessing to all mankind.

In Your holy name we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. ROSE] kindly lead us in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. ROSE led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation, under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Hallen, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed concurrent resolutions of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. Con. Res. 12. Concurrent resolution to allow another member of the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate to serve on the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library in place of the Chairman of the Committee; and

S. Con. Res. 14. Concurrent resolution providing for a conditional recess of the Senate from February 9, 1989 until February 21, 1989, and a conditional adjournment of the House from February 9, 1989, until February 21, 1989.

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 96-388, as amended by Public Law 97-84, the Chair on behalf of the President pro tempore, appoints Mr. METZENBAUM, to the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council.

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 100-494, the Chair on behalf of the majority leader, the appointment of Mr. ROCKEFELLER, to the U.S. Alternative Fuels Council.

The message also announced that the Chair announces the following appointments which were made by the President pro tempore and the majority and minority leaders, after the sine die adjournment of the 100th Congress, pursuant to Senate Resolution 508, adopted October 19, 1988:

On October 21, 1988, the President pro tempore, pursuant to Public Law 100-418, and upon the recommendation of the chairmen and ranking members of the Committees on Finance and the Judiciary, appointed Mr. BIDEN, Mr. DECONCINI, and Mr. HATCH, to be Official Advisers for U.S. International Trade Policy and Negotiations with Regard to Issues on Intellectual Property.

On October 21, 1988, the President pro tempore, pursuant to Public Law 100-418, and upon the recommendation of the chairmen and ranking members of the Committees on Finance and Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, appointed Mr. LEAHY, Mr. PRYOR, and Mr. LUGAR, to be Official Advisers for U.S. International Trade Policy and Negotiations with Regard to Issues on Agriculture.

On November 16, 1988, pursuant to Public Law 100-294, the majority leader, appointed Mr. DODD, to the Presidential Commission on Child and Youth Deaths.

On November 16, 1988, pursuant to Public Law 100-294, the majority

leader, with the concurrence of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, appointed: Dr. Michael Durfee of California, Ms. Una Clarke of New York, Stacey Winkler of California, Michael Petit of Maine, Dr. Amy B. Wheaton of Connecticut, from private life; as at-large members of the Presidential Commission on Child and Youth Deaths.

On December 2, 1988, pursuant to Public Law 99-660, as amended by Public Law 100-436, the majority leader and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, appointed the Honorable Lawton Chiles, as an at-large member of the National Commission on Infant Mortality.

HIS HOLINESS, THE SUPREME PATRIARCH AND CATHOLICOS OF ALL ARMENIANS, VASKEN I FROM ETCHMIADZIN

(Mr. COELHO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COELHO. Mr. Speaker, our prayer this morning was delivered by the spiritual leader of the 8-million member Armenian Orthodox Church, Vasken I.

The Armenian people have long been called the first nation to embrace the Christian faith; their church is over 1,600 years old.

A leader of his church for nearly 35 years, Vasken I is the 161st in a succession of Armenian patriarchs that began in the year 301 A.D.

It is of enormous significance to the Members and the history of this Congress that Vasken I has addressed us this morning.

I first met the Catholicos during my recent trip to Soviet Armenia with our colleagues Mr. BONIOR, Mr. TORRICELLI, and Mr. DORNAN. By all accounts, he has been a gift from God amidst the suffering visited upon his people by the December earthquake in Armenia.

As he has offered prayers for us, we extend to him our condolences for the losses suffered by his people and our thanks for honoring us with his presence.

Mr. Speaker, I include biographical information in the RECORD.

HIS HOLINESS VASKEN I—BIOGRAPHY

At the height of World War II, a young man without the benefit of a formal theological education responded to the call of God and of his people by undertaking a perilous journey to receive ordination as a priest of the Armenian Church. Twelve

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

short years later he was consecrated as the one hundred thirtieth occupant of the Throne of St. Gregory The Illuminator. And today we are assembled to convey to him our love, respect, support and admiration. He is our beloved Catholicos, His Holiness Vasken I, Supreme Patriarch and Catholicos of All Armenians.

It was in 1943, after the death of its primate that the Diocese of Rumania was left without a leader and without a successor. As the community prepared to cope with the difficult times ahead, a young man responded to God's call and under the most difficult conditions, attributable primarily to the Nazi occupation of Europe, traveled to Athens to receive ordination to the sacred priesthood of the Armenian Church. The young man was Levon Karapet Baljian renamed Vasken.

After ordination he returned to his native Rumania where during his first celebration of the Divine Liturgy he said, "from this day forth a new life begins in me, a life that will be dedicated to the church and to our people. May God be with me."

His Holiness is a living example of self-sacrifice and dedication to the Gospel, the Armenian Church and the Armenian people. On many occasions he has reflected on his motivation to serve and to be an exemplar. "The ultimate example of performing good works is Christ Himself who surrendered His life for the salvation of mankind. Christ, the Son of God and the Son of man is also the ultimate example of salvation. The eternal truth set forth by Him is to be found not only in His words and in His revolutionary ideas, but also in the example of His own life."

It is Christ's example that inspired His Holiness from childhood to search for new challenges to fulfill His need to serve His people. He was profoundly influenced by His parents, Abraham, a humble shoemaker in his native Rodosto (Turkey) who emigrated to Bucharest, Rumania in 1898 to flee from the oppression of Sultan Abdul Hamid, and Siranoush, a young teacher, also from Rodosto, who moved to Bucharest with her family in 1907. Their marriage was blessed with the birth of their only child, Levon Karapet, on September 20, 1908.

Upon graduation from high school in 1928, Levon became a teacher in the Armenian School of Bucharest. Simultaneously he continued his higher education at the University of Bucharest graduating in 1936 with a degree in both pedagogy and psychology. The topic of his dissertation was "The Question of Discipline in Education." Throughout this period and beyond, Levon maintained a high profile in the cultural life of the community.

He founded and edited a monthly magazine, "Herg" (Harvest) in 1937. In its initial editorial he wrote, "To think—this is what we want to learn. We want to learn with our readers, but most importantly, with our young readers. This is our purpose." Indeed, concern for young people and their healthy growth in terms of both intellect and soul have remained in the forefront of His Holiness' thinking. To that end he has authored many articles, among them: "The Concept of Individuality" (1938); "The Armenians of Musa Dagh in Franz Werfel's Novel" (1940); "Khrimian Hairig as an Educator" (1943).

In 1945, while ministering to the spiritual needs of the Armenian community of Bucharest, the young clergyman was distressed that many parishioners could not fully participate in the Divine Liturgy due to their inability to understand the church's liturgi-

cal language. Accordingly, Vasken Vardapet wrote a book, "The Divine Liturgy" wherein he stated: "The majority of our people who attend church do not read the Holy Scriptures and do not understand at all what is read in church. Moreover, the majority of our people, and especially our younger generation, do not comprehend the essence of our liturgical services." It was during this period that Vasken Vardapet enrolled in the School of Theology of the University of Bucharest.

During his first visit to Holy Etchmiadzin in 1945, he was overwhelmed by his presence in the midst of the spiritual center of the Armenian Church. It confirmed for him that he had indeed responded to God's call when he received ordination to the priesthood. Thereafter, Divine intervention guided his ascendancy in the hierarchy of the Armenian Church. He was elected Primate of 1955, the Diocese of Bulgaria elected him Primate as well.

Following the death of Catholicos George VI, the National Ecclesiastical Assembly convened at Holy Etchmiadzin and on September 30, 1955, elected as Supreme Patriarch and Catholicos of All Armenians, the youthful Bishop Vasken Baljian. He was consecrated as Catholicos two days later. Well aware of the responsibilities and challenges of His office, He said, "I bowed before my destiny and accepted the call to be the chief servant of the church of our fathers."

The reign of His Holiness Vasken I has been challenging, yet through dedication and wisdom He has provided enlightened leadership and guidance to our church during one of its many difficult periods. His is an historic perspective: "Everytime, when faced with an important issue, we have turned our thoughts to our predecessors and reached our decision in communion with them."

His Holiness is by far the most traveled Catholicos having made over fifty pontifical visits to communities outside Armenia. A few months after His consecration He traveled to Antelias, Lebanon to preside over the election of a successor to the See of Cilicia. An unfortunate turn of events left the National Assembly in disarray and resulted in His Holiness' departure. The election and the subsequent course of events emanating from the See of Cilicia have been the greatest source of pain and anguish for His Holiness. However, He has never ceased pursuing the means to overcome this disharmony in the Armenian Church.

In 1963, His Holiness became the first Catholicos of All Armenians to visit Jerusalem in over 300 years. Likewise, in 1970 He became the first Catholicos of All Armenians to visit The Vatican where He met with Pope Paul VI. He has maintained close relations with other leaders in Christendom including The Archbishop of Canterbury, The Bishop of Rome, The Patriarchs of His Holiness has presided over the construction, renovation and/or restoration of the Cathedral of Holy Etchmiadzin, the Veharan, the living quarters of the clergy, the facilities at Blirakan, numerous churches throughout Armenia and the magnificent museum of Etchmiadzin. It is appropriate that His Holiness is often referred to as "Vasken The Builder," an honor previously bestowed on Catholicos Nersess III (641-661).

His concern for the lack of adequate Christian literature in Armenia, prompted His Holiness to establish the Holy Etchmiadzin Press, the equipment for which was donated by the Armenian community of

America in 1962. In addition to many other publications, "Etchmiadzin" the official monthly publication of the Holy See is produced here as was a new translation (Eastern Dialect) of the New Testament.

As articulated by His Holiness, the primary goal of the Armenian Church is to be the true messenger of the Gospel and to herald the Good News of Jesus Christ to the Armenian people. It is not surprising therefore, that the theological education of future generations of our clergy is of paramount concern to Him. He has been totally supportive of seminaries (particularly, the seminary at Etchmiadzin) in terms of curriculum, staff and facilities and after years of tireless effort, the fruits of His labor are being realized through the young, dedicated and intellectually qualified clergy who are completing their theological training each year.

Now in the thirty-third year of his Catholicosate, His Holiness is the seventh longest reigning Catholicos in history and the longest reigning since the seventeenth century. The third visit of His Holiness to our diocese is cause for unbounded spiritual joy. We offer Him our filial love and pray that His continuing guidance and leadership will usher in a return to the canonical and traditional structure, and character of the Armenian Church—one flock and one shepherd.

HIS HOLINESS KAREKIN II, CATHOLICOS OF THE GREAT HOUSE OF CILICIA, BEIRUT, LEBANON

His Holiness Karekin II is the spiritual leader of the Great House of Cilicia of the Armenian Apostolic Church. The Pontiff is the highest official of the Armenian Church outside of the Soviet Union.

His Holiness was elected Catholicos in 1977 after serving as Archbishop and Pontifical Legate of the Eastern Prelacy of the Armenian Apostolic Church of America. His Holiness has held every major position within the church, including archbishop, bishop, and senior archimendrite. He is presently one of three presidents of the Middle East Council of Churches, has served as director of the Cilician Seminary in Beirut, and as editor of the monthly church periodical, *HASK*. In addition, His Holiness is the author of more than a dozen published books and articles.

The 56-year-old pontiff graduated with honors from Antelias Seminary in 1952, and received his B. Litt (OXON) from Oxford University in 1959. His Holiness was born in 1932 in Kessab, an Armenian Village north of Syria, and is fluent in both English and French.

His Holiness Catholicos Karekin II, baptismal name Neshan, was born in Kessab (Syria), on August 27, 1932. After attending the United Armenian Elementary School in Kessab, young Neshan was admitted to the Antelias Seminary in October 1946. He was ordained deacon on May 29, 1949, by the late Bishop Terenig Poladian, Dean of the Seminary. He graduated from the Seminary with full honors in June 1952.

He was ordained as a celibate priest on September 28, 1952, and was renamed Karekin in memory of the late Catholicos Karekin I Hovsepian. He was elevated to the rank of Vardapet on June 5, 1955, upon presentation of his doctoral thesis on "The Theology of the Armenian Church according to Liturgical Hymns." Father Karekin assumed the duties of supervisor and member of the Faculty of Antelias Semi-

nary. He has signed numerous articles and studies on religious armenological, philosophical, ethical, and literary issues and subjects in *HASK* monthly, the official organ of the Holy See of the Catholicosate of Cilicia. He is very fluent in foreign languages, particularly French and English, and has always shown keen interest in inter-Church relations or ecumenical concerns.

He was among the very few members of the Religious Order of Antelias, who shouldered responsible administrative and monastic duties during the stormy days that characterized the election of the late Catholicos Zareh I. He was a close associate of the late Zareh Catholicos and in 1956 he was appointed as Dean of the Cilician Seminary.

From 1957-1959, Father Karekin studied Theology at Oxford University in Great Britain. After successfully completing the two-year course, he received his B. LITT. (OXON) upon presentation of his comprehensive scholarly thesis on "The Council of Chalcedon and the Armenian Church," which was published in London by S.P.C.K. in 1965 and reprinted in New York in 1976.

On his return from Oxford in January 1960, he resumed his leadership position as Dean of the Seminary. Under his dynamic leadership and wise guidance and inspired by his impeccable and exemplary character, new generations of celibate priests augmented the ranks of the Cilician Religious Order.

During these years, Father Karekin attended numerous ecumenical conferences, consultations and meetings as the representative of the Great House of Cilicia. Following the election of Catholicos Khoren I on May 5, 1963, he organized historical Pontifical visits to Athens, Vatican, Lisbon (Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation), London (Canterbury), Geneva (World Council of Churches), Venice and Vienna (Mekhitarist Fathers).

As one of the initiators of the "Ecumenical" movement within the Armenian Apostolic Church, he has regularly attended inter-Church conferences since 1955 and through his efforts the Holy See of Cilicia became a member of the World Council of Churches, in August 1962. He has attended the World Council of Churches General Assemblies in New Delhi, India, in 1961; in Uppsala, Sweden, in 1968; in Nairobi, Kenya in 1975 and in Vancouver, Canada, in 1983.

As an observer, he has also attended the Second Vatican Council in 1963-65 and the Conference of Lambeth in 1968. In Uppsala, he was elected member of the Central and Executive Committees of the World Council of Churches and, following the Nairobi Assembly he was elected Vice-Chairman of the Council. He was one of the organizers of the Addis Ababa Conference of Heads of Oriental Orthodox Churches.

In recognition and appreciation of his prolific activities, he was elevated to the rank of Senior Archimandrite on June 16, 1963, and was consecrated as Bishop on January 19, 1964, by Catholicos Khoren I. He was granted the rank of Archbishop on April 26, 1973.

In 1963 he founded the Armenian Church University Student Association (ACUSA), because he strongly believed in the formation of the youth for leadership and involvement in religious and cultural life.

He has lectured on the theology, literature, history and culture also at the Palanjan College in Beirut, at Beirut College for Women (B.U.C.), at the American University of Beirut (A.U.B.). He has also delivered a series of lectures in Rumania upon the invitation of His Holiness, Patriarch Justinian of Rumanian Orthodox Church.

On February 24, 1971, Bishop Karekin was elected Prelate of the Irano-Indian Diocese in Julfa, Isfahan (Iran). Here he promoted religious and cultural activities which greatly contributed to the renewal of spiritual and cultural life of the Diocese, particularly among the youth.

On June 21, 1973, Bishop Karekin was appointed Pontifical Legate of the Eastern Prelacy of the Armenian Apostolic Church of America and later was elected Primate of the Eastern Prelacy. He worked diligently in promoting various activities and services in the United States and Canada for the benefit of the people, particularly the young generation. He played a decisive role in organizing the Lebanon fund-raising drive during the troubled years of 1976-77.

His Holiness, Catholicos Karekin II has made four pilgrimages to the Mother See of Holy Etchmiadzin in Soviet Armenia, and has witnessed the great accomplishments and developments of Holy Etchmiadzin and the Fatherland. His most recent trip to Armenia was in December, 1988, following the earthquake, offering his condolences and assistance to His Holiness Vazken I.

On May 22, 1977, he was elected Catholicos, head of the Armenian Church under the jurisdiction of the Catholicosate of Cilicia. As long as the ailing Catholicos Khoren I was in life, the newly elected Catholicos Karekin used the title of Catholicos Coadjutor. Since the passing of Khoren I, on February 1983, he is called Catholicos of Cilicia.

In the last 11 years, he has given a new stimulus to the work of the Armenian Church in the fields of Christian education both for children in schools and for adults, literature through publications, cultural activities, leadership training, particularly through the promotion of the Cilician Seminary, social work, ecumenical relations, and pastoral visits to various dioceses.

In the last few years he has undertaken extensive Pontifical visits to his Dioceses of the Cilician See, Lebanon, Syria, Cyprus, United States and Canada. He has also undertaken ecumenical visits: to His Holiness Pope John Paul II and the Roman Catholic Church, to the Archbishop of Canterbury, to the Federation of Swiss Protestant Churches in Switzerland, the Lutheran Church of Denmark, the Lutheran churches in West Germany, to the Australian Council of Churches in Sydney, Melbourne and Canberra as Head of the Middle East Council of Churches' delegation, to Pope Shenouda III during the Executive Committee of the M.E.C.C. in Egypt.

Presently he is one of the three Presidents of the Middle East Council of Churches.

If one could describe him in one sentence one could say: "He is a man of renewal through his dedication to the youth and all such activities that tend to keep fresh and operative the breath of God and the spirit of the Armenian nation in the present-day life of the Armenian Church and people within the family of and in fellowship with Churches and Nations."

THE SUPREME PATRIARCH AND CATHOLICOS OF ALL ARMENIANS, VASKEN I FROM ETCHMIADZIN

(Mr. PASHAYAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PASHAYAN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to welcome his Holiness Vasken I,

Supreme Patriarch and Catholicos of All Armenians. His visit to our country is to seek a unity of efforts in the American-Armenian community in the rebuilding of the devastated areas in Armenia. On Saturday in New York City, he will join with His Holiness Karekin II, Catholicos of the Great House of Cilicia, to present plans for the reconstruction of northwestern Armenia in general, and the city of Stepanavan in particular. I join with all in wishing him well on his mission.

STOP BASHING SPEAKER WRIGHT AND THE CONGRESS

(Mr. McCLOSKEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, recent months and days have seen a frenzied mania of Congress-bashing, surely a time-honored tradition in our great Nation; however, like anything else, it can be overdone.

In the unfolding of this grueling ordeal, no person has been treated more shabbily or unfairly than Speaker WRIGHT.

The Speaker at all times in this controversy has been motivated by the welfare of the Nation and a concern for the welfare of the Members of the House.

Speaker WRIGHT took a recommendation of President Reagan, subsequently endorsed by President Bush and tried with bipartisan leadership cooperation to expedite it through the House.

When overwhelming negative public sentiment and House opposition arose, he did the right thing and allowed a vote. If he had not, as some would have suggested, things would have been much worse for all of us.

Speaker WRIGHT's service in the House is characterized by courage, compassion, vision, and intellect. To unjustly demean a leader is to demean this great House.

Let us get on with the pressing business we were sent here to decide.

FEDERAL INTERFERENCE IN LOCAL TRANSPORTATION PRIORITIES SHOULD BE REPEALED

(Mr. SLAUGHTER of Virginia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SLAUGHTER of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to repeal section 329 of the fiscal year 1989 Department of Transportation appropriations bill which prohibits Federal funding for planning, design, construction, or approval of an interchange between Interstate 66 and a proposed Route 234 bypass in

Prince William County, VA, which is located in my district.

The original purpose of this language was to preclude development of a proposed mall on a tract of land adjacent to the Manassas National Battlefield Park. However, separate legislation regarding this development was subsequently passed by the 100th Congress and enacted into law as part of the Technical and Miscellaneous Revenue Act of 1988 [TMRA].

While the funding prohibition in section 329 expires in 2 years, it could block one of the most important transportation improvements in Prince William County—the Route 324 bypass—which has been planned in the county for 15 years and is central to the county's long-range transportation and economic development plan.

The transportation situation in the county is critical, and the bypass is needed now, with or without the construction of new developments. In order for this bypass to work, it obviously must interchange with I-66 at some point.

In addition, in order to even consider closing old Route 234 to through traffic in the park—as provided in the provisions of the Technical and Miscellaneous Revenue Act of 1988—the bypass will have to be built, as Route 234 is a major north-south commuter road. With or without the closing of old route 234 through the park, the proposed 234 bypass would greatly reduce traffic through the park, to the park's great benefit.

Finally, Prince William County recently adopted a \$66 million bond referendum which included initial funding for the proposed 234 bypass. However, the 2-year moratorium on Federal funding for the planning, design, construction, and approval of an interchange between the 234 bypass and I-66 as provided in section 329 of the fiscal year 1989 Transportation appropriations bill creates uncertainty as to whether or not the proposed bypass can go forward.

For these reasons, I am introducing legislation today to repeal section 329 of the fiscal year 1989 Transportation appropriations bill in order to permit Prince William County to proceed with its transportation priorities without undue interference by the Federal Government.

□ 1110

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 705

Mr. COUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, my name is listed as a cosponsor of H.R. 705 without authorization, and I ask unanimous consent that it be withdrawn.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

INTRODUCTION OF PUYALLUP LAND CLAIMS SETTLEMENT LEGISLATION

(Mr. DICKS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which is cosponsored by the entire Washington State congressional delegation, authorizing the terms of an historic Indian land claims settlement agreement reached in Washington State last year.

After years of negotiations between the Puyallup Tribe of Washington, local governments, landowners, and private businesses, a settlement agreement was achieved which will resolve, equitably, the longstanding claims the Tribe has had to lands in and around the Port of Tacoma.

This agreement is significant because it will avoid the costly litigation and delays that threatened to constrain the development of one of the fastest growing ports on the west coast. In this agreement, everyone is a winner. Landowners, including local governments, will have clearer title to property; jurisdictional issues will be resolved; and, the agreement provides substantial and enduring sustenance to the Puyallup Tribe. The tribe now has a stake in the economic development of this region, and through job assistance will be able to provide employment for tribal members.

The legislation we are introducing today will authorize the Federal share of the settlement, but I want to emphasize that the local governments and entities involved in this settlement will be contributing over 50 percent of the funds necessary to implement this historic agreement.

HE WHO LIVES IN GLASS HOUSES SHOULD NOT THROW STONES

(Mr. REGULA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, proclaiming acid rain to be its No. 1 environmental problem, Canada has lobbied for more stringent emission controls in the United States.

One might conclude that Canada has its own environmental house in order. It does not.

Canada has not implemented the stringent environmental regulations it advocates for the United States according to a study prepared for DOE.

According to the report:

Although Canada has experienced a significant decline in SO₂ emissions over the past decade, most of the reductions can be attributed to socioeconomic factors. Some of these reductions, therefore, may be of a short-term nature and may not reflect permanent reductions mandated by strict envi-

ronmental regulations such as the U.S. Clean Air Act.

Smelters are the largest source of SO₂ emissions in Canada. It is not a coincidence that as strikes and production cutbacks within the smelting industry reduced production, emissions also declined.

The electric utility industry, however, has had an increase in SO₂ emissions, caused primarily by the increased use of coal. The Canadian electric utility industry has no scrubbers on any of their coal-fired powerplants.

Canada has no history of stringent environmental regulations at either the Federal or provincial levels. Provincial compliance with Federal standards is voluntary, and compliance is questionable because emissions are reported by the emitters, with no oversight.

The Canadian Clean Air Act sets only voluntary guidelines. Where the Government does have regulatory authority they have not chosen to exercise it. While the Federal Government has the authority to regulate the sulfur content of fuels, they have not done so.

The projected increase in coal consumption in Canada will result in increased SO₂ emissions unless Canada implements controls such as those already in place in the United States.

"He who lives in glass houses, should not throw stones." Canada should take heed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair would like to conduct a small amount of business, and then we will return to 1-minute speeches.

PROVIDING FOR A CONDITIONAL RECESS OF THE SENATE FROM THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1989, TO TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1989, AND A CONDITIONAL ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE FROM THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1989, TO TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1989

The SPEAKER laid before the House the Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 14) providing for a conditional recess of the Senate from February 9, 1989, until February 21, 1989, and a conditional adjournment of the House from February 9, 1989, until February 21, 1989.

The Clerk read the Senate concurrent resolution, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 14

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That when the Senate recesses on Thursday, February 9, 1989, at the conclusion of the joint session to receive a message from the President, it stand in recess until 2:15 post meridian on

Tuesday, February 21, 1989, or until 12 o'clock meridian on the second day after Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this resolution; and that when the House adjourns on Thursday, February 9, 1989, it stand adjourned until 12 o'clock meridian on Tuesday, February 21, 1989, or until 12 o'clock meridian on the second day after Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this resolution.

SEC. 2. The majority leader of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, acting jointly after consultation with the minority leader of the Senate and the minority leader of the House, shall notify the Members of the Senate and the House, respectively, to reassemble whenever, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

The Senate concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

WASHINGTON, DC,
February 7, 1989.

HON. JIM WRIGHT,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 5 of Rule III of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received at 4:17 p.m. on Tuesday, February 7, 1989 the following message from the Secretary of the Senate: That the Senate passed without amendment, H.J. Res. 129.

With great respect, I am,
Sincerely yours,

DONNALD K. ANDERSON,
Clerk, House of Representatives.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to announce that pursuant to clause 4 of rule I, the Speaker signed the following enrolled joint resolution on Tuesday, February 7, 1989:

H.J. Res. 129. Disapproving the increases in executive, legislative, and judicial salaries recommended by the President under section 225 of the Federal Salary Act of 1967.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE CULTURE AND ARTS DEVELOPMENT

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 1505 of Public Law 99-498, the Chair appoints to the Board of Trustees of the Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development the following Members on the part of the House:

Mr. KILDEE of Michigan; and
Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to section 2(a), Public Law 85-874, as amended, the Chair appoints as members of the Board of Trustees of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts the following Members on the part of the House:

Mr. YATES of Illinois; Mr. WILSON of Texas; and Mr. MCDADE of Pennsylvania.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF GALLAUDET UNIVERSITY

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to section 103, Public Law 99-371, the Chair appoints as members of the Board of Trustees of Gallaudet University the following Members on the part of the House: Mr. BONIOR of Michigan; and Mr. GUNDERSON of Wisconsin.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1989

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday, February 22, 1989.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING THE SPEAKER TO ACCEPT RESIGNATIONS AND APPOINT COMMISSIONS, BOARDS, AND COMMITTEES NOTWITHSTANDING ADJOURNMENT

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that, notwithstanding any adjournment of the House until Tuesday, February 21, 1989, the Speaker be authorized to accept resignations, and to appoint commissions, boards, and committees authorized by law or by the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

BLACK HISTORY MONTH

(Mr. MAZZOLI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join my colleagues in the House in commemorating February as "Black History Month." The contributions and achievements of many black Americans deserve this recognition.

As a native of Louisville and Jefferson County, KY, who has the honor of representing my hometown in Congress, I am especially proud to say that many black persons of talent and accomplishment live in my district.

One such individual is my friend and former colleague in the Kentucky General Assembly, State senator, Georgia Powers.

In 1967, Senator Powers and I were elected to the Kentucky Senate. Georgia was not only the first black person to be elected to the Kentucky Senate, but also the first woman.

While in the senate, Georgia was a strong proponent of civil rights for the underprivileged and minorities. She was a sponsor of the Kentucky's equal rights amendment and worked to eliminate race identification from drivers' licenses. Georgia was chairman of the senator's labor and industry committee and was considered by many observers to be the most prominent spokesperson in the general assembly for minorities and women.

After 20 years of dedication and hard work in the Kentucky Senate, Georgia Powers has retired from public office to pursue other goals, including writing and lecturing.

I am proud to have started my political career the very day this great Kentuckian did. And, I am proud to honor Senator Powers' many accomplishments as a public official, as a woman, and as a black citizen of Louisville and Jefferson County.

□ 1120

PULLING PUBLIC HOUSING OUT OF DESPAIR

(Mr. PORTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I will soon introduce legislation with partners on both sides of the aisle to encourage tenant management and tenant home ownership in our Nation's public housing projects. My legislation will help to bring public housing residents back into the mainstream of American life and to reignite the dream of home ownership in our inner cities.

A few years ago, public housing residents lived in despair. They were trapped in environments of fear and hopelessness. But a few residents in a few projects had a dream; a dream of bettering themselves and their neighborhoods. And today, because of the efforts of people like Kimi Gray in Washington, DC's Kenilworth-Parkside housing project, tenant management corporations have grown up in over 40 cities in the United States.

Where tenant management has been successful, crime, drug and welfare dependency, and operating costs have

been dramatically reduced. At the same time employment, rent collections and community self-esteem have increased.

When I met with Kimi Gray in January, she banged her fist on my desk and told me, "You politicians have to stop thinking of us residents as the problem. Why don't you start thinking of us as the solution?"

She's right. My bill, without reducing the low-income family housing stock by one unit, lets public housing residents demonstrate that they are indeed the solution. I invite my colleagues to join me by cosponsoring the Public Housing Resident Empowerment Act of 1989.

NO GAS TAX INCREASE FOR DEFICIT REDUCTION

(Mr. ANDERSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials, known to all of us as AASHTO, recently published a very informative booklet opposing the use of Federal motor fuels taxes for deficit reduction. The information provided clearly shows that the use of gasoline and diesel taxes to reduce the deficit would be regressive, unfair to rural commuters who do not have access to mass transit, and harmful to our economy. I urge my colleagues to join the bipartisan leadership of the Committee on Public Works and Transportation and more than 120 cosponsors in support of House Resolution 41, opposing the use of motor fuels taxes for deficit reduction.

Mr. Speaker, I include for the RECORD the AASHTO booklet as well as the list of 121 cosponsors of House Resolution 41.

NO USE OF MOTOR FUEL TAXES FOR DEFICIT REDUCTION

(American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials)

WHAT DO STATE TRANSPORTATION PROFESSIONALS THINK ABOUT USING THE MOTOR FUEL TAX TO REDUCE THE DEFICIT?

"The federal highway motor fuel taxes are collected from highway users for the sole support of transportation programs, and revenues collected are dedicated to this purpose. Motor fuel taxation should continue to be used only to support transportation, and should not be employed for deficit reduction or general government purposes.

"Similarly, aviation user fees are collected from air passengers for the sole support of the nation's aviation programs, are dedicated to this purpose as defined in the aviation authorizing legislation enacted by Congress, and should not be employed for deficit reduction or general government purposes."—AASHTO Policy Committee December 4, 1988.

WHY?

A major increase in motor fuel taxes for deficit reduction purposes would damage, not improve, the nation's economy.

A recent study by the Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates estimates that a gasoline tax of 10 cents per gallon would reduce the Gross National Product by \$10 billion in the first year alone, eliminating 80,000 jobs, and cutting automobile production and housing construction.

A motor fuel tax increase would not reduce the deficit in proportion to the size of the increased tax levy, because of the damage such a large motor fuel tax increase would do to our economy.

According to a study by Data Resources, Inc., a private consulting group, each dollar of additional fuel tax revenue will reduce the deficit by only 27 cents.

A large motor fuel tax increase for deficit reduction purposes would act to cut overall transportation funds at all levels of government, at a time when increases are needed to keep America moving.

The U.S. Department of Energy estimates that a tax increase of 25 cents per gallon on motor fuels would decrease 1990 fuel tax revenues by \$416 million at the federal level, because of a drop in fuel consumption. State fuel tax revenue is estimated to decline by twice that amount, resulting in a combined loss of transportation revenues of an estimated \$1.2 billion per year.

States rely heavily on highway user fees, such as motor fuel taxes, to fund state transportation program. In 1987, highway user fees accounted for 81.2 percent of the \$32.8 billion total of state highway receipts, an increase of some \$1.3 billion in user fees over the 1986 level.

Use of the motor fuel tax for deficit reduction places a heavier burden on those with low incomes, who devote a larger share of their income to motor fuel purchase than do the wealthy.

The House Public Works and Transportation Committee recently reported that 78 percent of Americans earning less than \$10,000 a year commute to work by private motor vehicle. These low-income gasoline users would pay more than three times as much for deficit reduction relative to their income as more affluent motorists.

Because residents in larger, more rural states must drive many more miles than those living in compact urban states, they will be unfairly called upon to pay more per person to reduce the national debt owed by all Americans.

For example, the average motorist in Hawaii uses only 568 gallons of gasoline per year, according to the U.S. Department of Transportation. An average motorist in Wyoming uses 949 gallons of gasoline per year, and would pay 1.7 times as much for deficit reduction.

A PLEDGE TO KEEP

The Federal-aid Highway Program has helped America construct the finest highway system in the world, on an essentially pay-as-you-go basis. Key to this success has been a long standing compact between highway users and the federal and state governments, whereby motor fuel taxes are levied and collected with the pledge that revenues from the taxes will be used only for transportation purposes.

If federal motor fuel taxes should be employed for deficit reduction or other purposes, it would break this long standing compact, do harm to the nation's transportation system, and be unfair to highway users.

The nation's transportation needs exceed available funding, and for this reason alone the motor fuel tax should not be taken for other purposes. Beyond this, utilizing motor fuel taxes for deficit reduction purposes unfairly shifts the deficit burden onto highway users in those states where highway distances are long.

Using dedicated user fees for deficit balancing purposes has the potential to destroy public confidence in federal and state transportation programs supported by these fees.

Funded in 1914, AASHTO is comprised of the departments concerned with transportation and highways in the 50 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

H. RES. 41—GASOLINE AND DIESEL FUELS TAX RESOLUTION 121 COSPONSORS AS OF FEBRUARY 9, 1989

The Honorable Glenn M. Anderson (CA).
The Honorable Bob Roe (NJ).
The Honorable Norm Mineta (CA).
The Honorable Jim Oberstar (MN).
The Honorable Henry Nowak (NY).
The Honorable Nick Joe Rahall II (WV).
The Honorable Douglas Applegate (OH).
The Honorable Ron de Lugo (VI).
The Honorable Gus Savage (IL).
The Honorable Doug Bosco (CA).
The Honorable Robert A. Borski (PA).
The Honorable Joe Kolter (PA).
The Honorable Tim Valentine (NC).
The Honorable Edolphus Towns (NY).
The Honorable Bill Lipinski (IL).
The Honorable Peter Visclosky (IN).
The Honorable Louise Slaughter (NY).
The Honorable John Lewis (GA).
The Honorable Peter DeFazio (OR).
The Honorable Bill Grant (FL).
The Honorable Jimmy Hayes (LA).
The Honorable Bob Clement (TN).
The Honorable Lewis Payne (VA).
The Honorable Jerry Costello (IL).
The Honorable Frank Pallone, Jr. (NJ).
The Honorable Greg Laughlin (TX).
The Honorable John Paul Hammer-schmidt (AR).
The Honorable Bud Shuster (PA).
The Honorable Arian Stangeland (MN).
The Honorable Newt Gingrich (GA).
The Honorable Bill Clinger (PA).
The Honorable Bob McEwen (OH).
The Honorable Thomas E. Petri (WI).
The Honorable Ron Packard (CA).
The Honorable Jim Lightfoot (IA).
The Honorable J. Dennis Hastert (IL).
The Honorable James Inhofe (OK).
The Honorable Fred Upton (MI).
The Honorable Bill Emerson (MO).
The Honorable Larry Craig (ID).
The Honorable John Duncan, Jr. (TN).
The Honorable Mel Hancock (MO).
The Honorable Chris Cox (CA).
The Honorable Tony Coelho (CA).
The Honorable Matthew Martinez (CA).
The Honorable James H. Bilbray (NV).
The Honorable Harold Volkmer (MO).
The Honorable Dan Akaka (HI).
The Honorable Ron Coleman (TX).
The Honorable Mervyn Dymally (CA).
The Honorable Glenn English (OK).
The Honorable Bart Gordon (TN).
The Honorable Charles Hayes (IL).
The Honorable Bill Hefner (NC).
The Honorable Tim Johnson (SD).
The Honorable Walter Jones (NC).
The Honorable Jim Jontz (IN).
The Honorable Carl Perkins (KY).
The Honorable Martin Lancaster (NC).
The Honorable Charles Hatcher (GA).
The Honorable Mike Andrews (TX).
The Honorable Dan Glickman (KS).

The Honorable Lane Evans (IL).
 The Honorable Jamie Clarke (NC).
 The Honorable Frank McCloskey (IN).
 The Honorable Robin Tallon (SC).
 The Honorable Tommy Robinson (AR).
 The Honorable Richard Stallings (ID).
 The Honorable Jim Chapman (TX).
 The Honorable George Hochbrueckner (NY).

The Honorable Carroll Hubbard (KY).
 The Honorable Bill Sarpalius (TX).
 The Honorable John Tanner (TN).
 The Honorable Dean Gallo (NJ).
 The Honorable Virginia Smith (NE).
 The Honorable Sonny Callahan (AL).
 The Honorable Robert Lagomarsino (CA).
 The Honorable Joe Barton (TX).
 The Honorable Robert Dornan (CA).
 The Honorable Elton Gallegly (CA).
 The Honorable Norman Shumway (CA).
 The Honorable Barbara Vucanovich (NV).
 The Honorable Frank Horton (NY).
 The Honorable Chuck Douglas (NH).
 The Honorable Dave Martin (NH).
 The Honorable Jim Courter (NJ).
 The Honorable Tom DeLay (TX).
 The Honorable William Broomfield (MI).
 The Honorable Gerald Solomon (NY).
 The Honorable Larry Combust (TX).
 The Honorable Arthur Ravenel, Jr. (SC).
 The Honorable Robert C. Smith (NH).
 The Honorable Buz Lukens (OH).
 The Honorable Thomas Bliley, Jr. (VA).
 The Honorable Jack Buechner (MO).
 The Honorable Pat Roberts (KS).
 The Honorable David Dreier (CA).
 The Honorable Matthew Rinaldo (NJ).
 The Honorable Bob Livingston (LA).
 The Honorable Helen Delich Bentley (MD).

The Honorable William Dannemeyer (CA).

The Honorable Dan Burton (IN).
 The Honorable James H. Quillen (TN).
 The Honorable John G. Rowland (CT).
 The Honorable Lamar Smith (TX).
 The Honorable Bob Stump (AZ).
 The Honorable Thomas Tauke (IA).
 The Honorable Porter Goss (FL).
 The Honorable John Hiler (IN).
 The Honorable Dana Rohrabacher (CA).
 The Honorable Bill Paxton (NY).
 The Honorable Bob Whittaker (KS).
 The Honorable Jack Fields (TX).
 The Honorable Howard Coble (NC).
 The Honorable John Myers (IN).
 The Honorable James Sensenbrenner (WI).

The Honorable Phil Crane (IL).
 The Honorable Paul Gillmor (OH).
 The Honorable Richard Armey (TX).
 The Honorable Richard Baker (LA).
 The Honorable Mickey Edwards (OK).

WESTERN HISTORIC TRAILS CENTER

(Mr. LIGHTFOOT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LIGHTFOOT. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to commemorate an historic and cultural event like no other—the 19th century westward movement of people in the United States. This event played a tremendous role in shaping the postcolonial history of the United States. The entire movement took place on a system of trails that currently is being

marked and developed by the National Park System.

Presently there is no educational facility or program in the Nation designed to interpret and commemorate this era in our history. With the need for such a central national facility clearly demonstrated, I am introducing legislation to establish a Western Historic Trails Center at Council Bluffs, IA. Council Bluffs marks the convergence of the Mormon Trail, the Lewis and Clark Trail, and the California-Oregon Trail.

Studies show more people went through this area on their treks westward than any other point in the country. Lewis and Clark, Prince Maximilian and Karl Bodmer, and the Mormons, along with thousands of nameless travelers of the Oregon Trail, share a common bond in their routes across the American Continent: their separate paths converged and crossed in southern Iowa on the banks of the Missouri River near the area now known as the Council Bluffs-Omaha region.

The legislation I am introducing is similar to legislation introduced jointly in the House and Senate in the last Congress creating the Western Historic Trails Center, but has been scaled back to reduce the Federal cost by one-half and limit the Federal role in operation of the Center. The proposal has tremendous local and State support and commitment, and was the subject of hearings in the Senate last year. I hope my colleagues will join me in supporting this outstanding proposal.

OREGON FARM BUREAU

(Mr. BUSTAMANTE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BUSTAMANTE. Mr. Speaker, yesterday a disturbing story appeared on the national news wire. While testifying before the Oregon State Senate, an Oregon Farm Bureau official said that the bureau was opposed to an increase in the minimum wage because it would attract more migrant workers to his State.

The official told the State Senate that this could create what he called a "mini-San Antonio between Salem and Portland."

As a Representative of San Antonio, as a Hispanic Member of this body, and as a former migrant worker who spent many a summer picking crops in Oregon, I take great offense at this statement and the reasoning that the State farm bureau used to arrive at its position. Their argument is blatantly anti-Hispanic and is insulting to an honorable group of men, women, and children who provide an essential service to the State of Oregon, and to our Nation's agricultural economy.

When my family traveled to Oregon each summer to pick beans and strawberries, we were not some plague that had to be controlled. We were hard working American citizens, and we expected to be treated with the same respect that is owed to all people.

The vast majority of migrant workers are Hispanic. They provide a service to the agricultural community that few others are willing to. These hard working people deserve the right to perform their job without discrimination.

I rise to affirm our uncompromising opposition to the kind of reasoning used by the Oregon Farm Bureau—for when we discriminate against any group of Americans, our entire Nation suffers.

GRIDLOCK RELIEF FOR INTERSTATES PROGRAM [GRIP]

(Mr. WOLF asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that will help urban and suburban areas of the country cope with increasing levels of traffic congestion on the Federal Interstate System. Our colleague, Senator JOHN WARNER, is introducing an identical bill today in the other body.

The legislation we are introducing today—the Gridlock Relief for Interstates Program [GRIP] would create a new category of Federal highway funding to expand the capacity of heavily traveled portions of the Federal Interstate Highway System located in suburban and urban areas of the country. Two billion dollars a year would be made available nationwide for the program.

Funds authorized under our legislation could also be used for construction of noise walls or other sound abatement devices, acquisition of rights-of-way for construction of mass transit facilities, and acquisition of land for park-and-ride type facilities.

The type of funding program we have proposed is desperately needed throughout the Nation.

In the Washington, DC, metropolitan area, for example, interstate highways such as I-66, I-395, I-495, and even I-95 near complete gridlock during peak travel periods. The result is that commuters cannot get to work and interstate commerce cannot flow.

Funds provided under the GRIP legislation, however, could be used to widen I-66 from the Capital Beltway to Prince William County where virtual gridlock occurs every day during rush hours. Bottlenecks on the Capital Beltway, I-495, could be eliminated. The Wilson Bridge, I-95, could be widened or even double decked.

Northern Virginia and other urban-suburban areas of the country are facing tremendous needs in the area of transportation improvements. Our legislation addresses these needs in a way that will bring relief not only to northern Virginia, but to other regions of the country as well without penalizing rural or less populated areas.

BEGIN ETHICS WITH TRUTH IN BUDGETING

(Mr. ALEXANDER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, the President is calling upon the Congress to enact reforms in our ethics laws which will make our Government more deserving of the American people. I would like to call upon the President and the Congress to begin this reform by telling the American people the truth about the budget deficit. There is no way to address the problem of the deficits unless the people understand it, and they will not understand it until they are told the truth about it.

The current deficit, according to the Federal funds deficit, actually stands at \$252.9 billion as opposed to the somewhere around \$155 billion deficit that is being reported to the American people.

Mr. Speaker, I am preparing a Truth in Budgeting Act which would disallow the use of surplus Social Security and other trust funds to reduce the deficit, and I am calling upon the President and my colleagues to join me in this effort.

The following table illustrates that the current policy of using the surpluses of the Social Security and other trust funds to "reduce" the budget deficit hides the growing problem of the Federal funds deficit:

[In billions of dollars; + surplus, - deficit]

Fiscal year:	Federal funds deficit	Social Security	Other trust funds	Unified budget
1969	-4.9	+3.7	+4.4	+3.2
1970	-13.2	+5.9	+4.5	-2.8
1971	-29.9	+3.0	+3.7	-23.0
1972	-29.3	+3.0	+2.9	-23.4
1973	-25.7	+5	+10.3	-14.9
1974	-20.1	+1.8	+12.2	-6.1
1975	-60.7	+2.0	+5.5	-53.2
1976	-76.1	-3.2	+5.6	-73.7
1977	-63.1	-3.9	+13.4	-53.6
1978	-71.9	-4.3	+17.0	-59.2
1979	-58.5	-1.98	+20.3	-40.2
1980	-82.6	-1.1	+9.9	-73.8
1981	-85.7	-5.0	+11.8	-78.9
1982	-134.2	-7.9	+14.2	-127.9
1983	-230.8	+2	+22.9	-207.8
1984	-218.2	+3	+32.6	-185.3
1985	-266.4	+9.4	+44.8	-212.3
1986	-283.0	+16.7	+45.1	-221.2
1987	-222.3	+19.6	+53.1	-149.7
1988	-252.9	+38.8	+58.99	-155.1

Source: "Budget of the United States: Historical Tables, Fiscal Year 1990", submitted to the 101st Cong. by President Ronald Reagan.

□ 1130

OLDER AMERICANS ACT AMENDMENTS

(Mr. GEKAS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, last summer in my area there was a tragic spectacle portrayed over the televisions and on the front pages of the newspapers where a 90-year-old lady was forcibly evicted from her home. Because of circumstances beyond her control she was unable to keep up with all the foreclosure and tax questions that had arisen and the ultimate decision, the finale of that was dragging her out of her home.

Well, we have convened a system in my home area to deal with this problem as it might exist in the future. Since then we find out that this has happened quite often across our land. I am now going to develop legislation which will amend the Older Americans Act to make sure that this can never happen again anywhere in the United States, that, rather, when the point comes where someone has to be evicted from one's home or a rental property, that the community should be given an opportunity to go to the side of this older American to see how they can help with the transition and all the things that are necessary to make sure that we do not have such a forceful, unseemly incident occur again.

ALL S&L BAILOUT DEALS SHOULD BE PUT ON HOLD

(Mr. ROTH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the Chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, William Seidman put all pending savings and loan bailout deals on hold. As a member of the Committee on Banking I applaud that action.

Mr. Seidman has expressed reservations about the course we have been following in allowing the Federal Home Loan Bank Board to negotiate bailout deals on its own and to issue Government guarantees and promissory notes.

We in this Chamber know what that can do to our national deficit.

The suspension, I think, should extend to the last-minute bailouts of last year. We had some 222 savings and loan agreements, some that were negotiated at the last minute. There is no way you can negotiate that many transactions and still be fair to the taxpayers.

We in this Chamber are ultimately responsible to the taxpayers.

Mr. Speaker, I have been in touch with the Attorney General and have

asked whether the Federal Home Loan Bank Board has the authority to negotiate those transactions. I have been waiting for his answer, which I will share with this body when it comes.

Mr. Speaker, we must know whether or not these deals were proper.

It appears more and more clear that these deals were not in the public interest. The debt, which is included in these deals, and the interest payments that will be required will be paid by the American people for years to come.

So I applaud Mr. Seidman's decision and I ask this entire body to make sure that the resolution we make of the S&L problem be in the long-range interests of the American people.

LEGISLATION TO INCREASE PARTICIPATION IN THE PEACE CORPS

(Mrs. MORELLA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be joined today by more than 60 original cosponsors in reintroducing legislation to increase participation in the Peace Corps. This legislation is especially timely in light of the renewed emphasis which has been placed on public service in recent months.

This legislation was developed in consultation with the Peace Corps administration and would provide \$5 million for the first year of the 5-year Demonstration Program. An amended version of similar legislation, which I had introduced, passed the House last year.

Under the program, which is modeled after the Reserve Officer Training Corps programs now offered at many colleges, the Federal Government would pay the education costs for qualified undergraduates during their last 2 years of school. Candidates would be selected on the basis of merit and commitment, and preference would be given to minority students, who are sharply underrepresented among the ranks of Peace Corps volunteers.

Just as the ROTC students take military courses, these Peace Corps candidates would take courses designed to help prepare them for service in the nations that have corps projects. They would study language, culture, and history of the nations in which they would serve, as well as agriculture and economic development. After graduation, participants would serve 3 years as Peace Corps volunteers.

Our Nation would receive manifold benefits for this small investment. The Peace Corps, whose efforts are so appreciated overseas, and which includes

perhaps some of our country's most effective good will ambassadors, has had a shortage of skilled volunteers. This program would correct that deficiency, as well as help to develop a commitment to public service which sometimes seems disappointingly absent among so many of our younger citizens. And, as is the case today, Peace Corps volunteers continue to serve their Nation upon their return, in such fields as government, international relations, medicine, and education.

Thousands of students across the Nation compete for ROTC scholarships. This legislation would provide an opportunity to our best and brightest young people to compete for scholarships for peace as well.

I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this timely initiative.

LET US MAINTAIN THE CO-EQUALITY OF THE THREE BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT

(Mr. WEISS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, it is essential we find a workable solution to the problem of adjusting senior level Federal executive, legislative, and judicial salaries. But it is equally important that we not go down any false paths in that effort.

In that context I am concerned about suggestions emanating from some quarters that the answer is to decouple top level executives and judicial salaries from those of Members of Congress. Such a plan would have a harmful impact on the overall balance of the three branches of Government.

The Constitution makes clear that the Founders of our Nation intended a system of three coequal branches of government to ensure the most effective and representative government for all the people of this country. It would be a grave mistake to undermine that delicate balance by giving unequal compensation to any of the three branches.

In our search for a fair and expeditious process for dealing with this issue, we must not permit Congress to become an inferior branch of government.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURE MOVEMENT: FROM RADICALS ON THE OUTSIDE TO LEADERS ON THE INSIDE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BATES). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. ALEXANDER] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, 10 years ago this week, tens of thousands of American farmers drove thousands

of flag flying tractors to the Capitol Mall in Washington to protest the failure of farm policies that threatened the livelihood of family farmers throughout our Nation. At that time, the farmers of the American Agriculture Movement were frightened, angry, and radical, as they were moved to come to Washington out of a deep dissatisfaction with the plight of agriculture in this country. Odis Chapman, an Arkansas farmer and AAM member, said that at the time "we were mad because we did not know how the system worked, but we since learned from experience."

AAM has indeed learned from experience. What was considered 10 years ago a radical movement has become one of the most prominent farm organizations in the country, an organization that has a long list of accomplishments to its credit and now can marshal effective methods to achieve its goals within the system. A symbol of their progress can be seen in the Smithsonian today: The lead tractor of the famous tractorcade that once damaged the grounds of The Mall in 1979 returned that summer to repair all the damage, and now that tractor is on permanent display in the Smithsonian's Museum of American History.

The great majority of the thousands of farmers who came to Washington that winter a decade ago had not been to the Capitol before, and they had never taken part in a protest before. They were involved in blockading bakeries, grocery wholesalers, and taking their tractors to places in the Nation's Capital that they had never seen before. They even released a herd of goats on the Capitol Grounds. Many AAM members say that they were mad and scared back then, but they didn't know what to do. Today, AAM can point with pride to many achievements. It brought thousands of farmers who had been demoralized back into the process of helping influence farm policies that allow farmers to support their families and continue their traditional way of life. AAM played a positive role in gaining passage of the Agricultural Credit Act of 1987, and it provided counseling to farmers who were struggling to restructure their debt and save their farms. In short, AAM has become in many ways the conscience of the farm movement.

AAM has shed the light of common sense on many policies affecting American agriculture, and its scope has been not only national but international. AAM officials have traveled to Switzerland, Holland, and Japan to meet with family farmers and government officials to discuss cooperation in international farm trade. Expanding farm exports has always been important for the success of U.S. agriculture, and AAM has been at the forefront of the movement to stop the

policy of counterproductive grain embargoes that only punish American producers while failing to serve any foreign policy goal. The AAM was vocal in opposing the Soviet grain embargo of 1980, and today AAM officials support an exception to the embargo against Cuba to open up access to that nation's \$489 million agricultural market.

I would like to commend AAM's current president, Harvey Joe Sanner of Des Arc, AR, for his leadership in advocating farm trade to Cuba. Sanner has journeyed to Cuba to take a firsthand look at that market for American rice, cotton, soybeans, poultry, and other agricultural products. He is an eloquent spokesman for the cause. At a time when our trade deficits are running in the \$170 billion range, we can no longer afford the self-inflicted wound of the embargo policy. While we disapprove of the Cuban Government's actions, we have products we could sell them.

If a Kansas wheat farmer can now sell his wheat to the Soviet Union, why can't an Arkansas rice farmer sell his rice to Cuba? The AAM has been a forceful proponent of freeing the farmers to compete for all markets.

AAM was one of the first advocates of expanded use of ethanol, which would create a new, multibillion-dollar market for our products, clean the air, reduce the budget and trade deficits, and reduce our dependence on foreign oil, so that we no longer have to borrow money from the Japanese to buy oil from the Arabs.

Mr. Speaker, the American Agriculture Movement is a classic example of how American democracy works. This week, we are seeing reports of the Solidarity movement's struggle in Poland, where those who fight to have their voices heard have had to battle for years against repression and violence from an authoritarian government. But here in America, movements such as AAM have been heard. Millions of Americans in urban areas who were indifferent to the plight of farmers 10 years ago are now aware that if the agricultural economy in America suffers, the entire economy will eventually suffer. AAM's methods were criticized at first, but that activism led to major accomplishments in the long run. Many farmers who became active for the first time in the political process have seen that their activity can bear results.

AAM still has many goals yet to achieve, but they have come a long way since they first tore up The Mall grounds and let goats loose on the Capitol steps. I commend them for their successes, and I look forward to working with them in the future. Odis Chapman was right: The farmers of the AAM have learned a great deal from experience.

□ 1140

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore (Mr. BATES). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. OWENS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. OWENS of New York addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

A TRIBUTE TO JIM MCCRORY

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BUSTAMANTE] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BUSTAMANTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a journalist of exceptional quality who has chosen to retire from the San Antonio Express-News after more than 40 years of covering the politics of San Antonio, TX, and the Nation.

As long as I have known Jim McCrory, I have thought of him as being among a special class of reporters. He understands the political environment of San Antonio and the State of Texas like no one else in the business. And throughout his 40 years of reporting, he has always dealt with people in a straightforward, no-nonsense manner.

I first met Jim in the early 1960's when he was covering the politics of San Antonio and the era. When I entered the race for county commissioner of Bexar County, Jim was one of the first people with whom I talked. We met at the Menger Hotel and dissected every aspect of the upcoming race.

I have found Jim to be a reporter of great substance. He never was one to chase the quick and easy byline. Instead he always concentrated on the merits of a story and shook as much information out of it as he could.

If you got stung by McCrory it was because you deserved to be stung.

Jim, I wish you and your family all the best. I always enjoyed working with you because you were a man I could trust and a truly top notch reporter. Besides Jim, having followed your work for almost 30 years, deep down I know you are a champion for the underdog. I'm sure you and your cigar will continue to be a part of the San Antonio landscape, but your political wisdom will be missed from the pages of the Express-News.

[From the San Antonio Express-News, Jan. 29, 1989]

"STRAIGHT-SHOOTING" POLITICAL WRITER
MCCRORY RETIRES
(By Bruce Davidson)

A Texas political reporting legend has covered his last campaign.

After more than 40 years in the newspaper business, most of them spent chronicling San Antonio and Texas politics, Jim McCrory has retired from the unending grind of daily newspaper reporting.

He left with his reputation for fairness and independence firmly intact.

McCrory's understanding of politics was such that politicians from congressmen on down have been known to call on him seeking his reading of the landscape.

"Jim has been one of the most respected reporters in Texas," Republican Gov. Bill Clements said last week. "It's a reputation he's earned."

Clements added, "He's straightforward and straight-shooting. Texas politics is anything but simple, but Jim was always able to explain it all with clarity and accuracy."

Democratic U.S. Sen. Lloyd Bentsen said, "Jim McCrory is one of the best. He is pesky and unpredictable—as a good reporter must be—and he sure has had staying power."

"Politics in San Antonio won't be the same. I know I'll miss him," Bentsen said.

McCrory edited the St. Mary's University newspaper and also put out a weekly paper in the Harlandale area while finishing his education.

"We were on the first wave at St. Mary's after World War II," recalls Municipal Court Judge Albert Pena, who met McCrory during college.

During the war McCrory was wounded by a German land mine, losing an eye. As one reporter later noted, his eye patch along with his vest and Travis Club Senator cigars became part of the McCrory persona.

As a major player in Bexar County politics during the 1950s and '60s, Pena again crossed paths with McCrory, who began his daily newspaper career with the San Antonio Light in 1948.

"I think he's probably the No. 1 political reporter," said Pena, who spent 16 years as a county commissioner and was a key member of the historic Bexar County Coalition.

After suffering through McCrory exclusives for more than a decade the Express-News' Charles Kilpatrick, now editor and publisher, lured McCrory away in 1958 to cover politics for the morning San Antonio Express.

McCrory covered the often wild and woolly political beat for the Express, and later the merged Express-News for almost 31 years.

By choice, McCrory never wrote a column or became an editor. He was a hard news reporter.

"He concentrated an awful lot on the courthouse. He knew every judge and every lawyer," recalled Kemper Diehl of McCrory's early day at the Express. Diehl, also a well-respected political reporter, worked with McCrory both at the Light and later at the Express-News.

Diehl added, "He just had a natural talent as a reporter. People confided in him. His phone would ring day and night with tips from friends he had made."

As those who dealt with McCrory universally attest, Diehl said, "He played no favorites. He was very impartial."

One McCrory trademark is a sharp wit as displayed in the item he once wrote about then-Senatorial candidate George Bush waving goodbye to reporters with one finger.

As Diehl recalled, the incident occurred on a Sunday night following a final Bexar County rally during Bush's 1970 Senate campaign against Bentsen. The Express-News had endorsed Bentsen on the day of the rally.

As McCrory and Diehl were walking from the Municipal Auditorium after the rally, Bush rode by. "He rolled down the window

and shot the finger at us," Diehl said, noting that Bush, who is now president, was grinning at the time.

McCrory once joked to an interviewer that he told his wife to bury him with three cigars in his pocket. "I told her not to bother with the matches, I'll just use a live coal."

As Diehl pointed out, McCrory never took guff from anyone, even vice presidents.

In the early 1960s, Vice President Lyndon Johnson brought a group of foreign ambassadors to his Johnson City ranch for a weekend of recreation. Of course, the media was invited.

McCrory arrived early and was standing in Johnson's front yard when the vice president came out to pick up his morning newspaper. Johnson subscribed to the Express.

The vice president invited McCrory into the house.

In the ground-breaking 1981 Gonzalez congressional campaign, McCrory has been on the scene where Johnson, after earlier refusing to get involved, announced he was endorsing Gonzalez following a meeting with Albert Pena.

During four decades in the newspaper business, McCrory witnessed lots of changes. The biggest, he said was the impact television made on newspapers and politics. Before television, reporters had more of a chance to ask detailed questions with follow-up.

Another change was the high level of security brought in after the Kennedy assassination.

When President Harry Truman visited San Antonio, McCrory walked with him from the Gunter Hotel in the Alamo. McCrory, who has cornered every president since Truman once told an interviewer that Truman was his favorite.

McCrory said he will sit back and relax for a couple of months, and maybe take a trip to Las Vegas, before he decides what to do for a follow-up to the newspaper business. He has had numerous offers, but he is not ready to reveal his next move.

THE HEROISM OF GEN. THADDEUS KOSCIUSZKO

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ANNUNZIO] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, February 12 will mark the 243d anniversary of the birth of Gen. Thaddeus Kosciuszko, the great Revolutionary War hero, who made significant contributions to the cause of American independence as a military engineer.

Born in 1746 in Merezowczyn, Poland, Tadeusz Andrzej Bonawentura Kosciuszko began his education in military strategy and engineering at the Warsaw Corps of Cadets. In 1769, he entered the French Higher Military School, continuing his military studies and developing an expertise in military fortifications.

Under the terms of the First Partition in 1772, Poland was divided up among its aggressive and greedy neighbor states, with the assistance of the Polish nobles, and at the expense of most of the Polish people. Against this tyranny of partition, a large number of the Polish aristocrats and gentry openly resisted, and by doing so were driven from their homeland. Siding with these Polish patriots, Kos-

cuszkowski became an exile in search of justice far from home.

Abandoning his commission in the Royal Polish Forces, he left his homeland temporarily to serve under General Washington in the American response to British aggression. Because of his expertise in military engineering, Kosciuszko was welcomed by the Continental Army. He was first employed in designing the defense of the Delaware River, a success which gained him a colonel's commission and an appointment to the staff of General Gates at Ticonderoga. He was the major adviser in the fortification of Mount Defiance at Ticonderoga, and the failure to follow his advice in defense of this post led to its capture by the British.

Kosciuszko assisted in the American defeat of the British at Saratoga, and the construction of American fortifications at West Point was his most important undertaking and contribution to America's battle for independence. He labored for more than 2 years, and within that time made West Point impregnable. General Armstrong wrote:

Kosciuszko's merit lies in this, that he gave the fortifications such strength they frightened the enemy from all temptation of even trying to take the Highlands.

The brave and resourceful actions of General Kosciuszko were not overlooked by our Nation's leaders. His long, faithful, and meritorious service was recognized in 1783 when the Congress made him a brigadier general. He became a trusted friend of Thomas Jefferson, whom he made executor of his will. Also, he received accolades and praise from his fellow generals, and Gen. George Washington nominated General Kosciuszko for membership in the Order of the Cincinnati, which had been formed by the officers of the Continental Army. His induction into the order was the highest compliment the Continental army could award.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join with Polish-Americans in the 11th Congressional District of Illinois which I am honored to represent, and Americans of Polish descent all over this Nation, who are commemorating the birth of Thaddeus Kosciuszko, a great and true friend of democracy and the United States. His name will forever remain as a symbol of courage for Americans, and people all over the

world, who are dedicated to the cause of freedom.

STRENGTHEN THE FDIC: ASSESS PREMIUMS ON FOREIGN DEPOSITS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KLECZKA] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation, the Federal Deposit Insurance Assessment Equity Act, which would broaden the base for assessment of FDIC premiums to include foreign as well as domestic deposits. This legislation is designed to make our deposit insurance premium assessment system more equitable while increasing the amount of funds available for resolution of our deposit insurance crisis.

Current law requires banks to pay an insurance premium based on deposits received in the United States. Banks do not now, however, pay a nickel in FDIC deposit insurance assessments on foreign-based deposits, even though FDIC provides de facto if not de jure coverage for the bulk of these deposits. While the FDIC assessment is levied against nearly all the deposits for most banks—including the uninsured portion of deposits for domestic banks—it is levied against only about half the deposits of the largest banks.

Very large banks, which have substantial foreign deposits on which they pay no FDIC assessment, effectively underpay for the de facto insurance coverage of those deposits. At this point, I include in the RECORD a table from the February 19, 1988 American Banker which answers the question: "Who pays least for FDIC Protection."

10 INSTITUTIONS WITH MOST FOREIGN DEPOSITS IN 1987

[In billions of dollars]

	Assets Dec. 31, 1987	Domestic deposits Sept. 30, 1987	Foreign deposits Sept. 30, 1987	FDIC 1987 assessment	Percent of deposits on which assets paid
Morgan Guaranty	75	15	34	11	31
Bankers Trust	57	11	23	9	32
Citicorp	204	40	66	34	38
Republic National	19	5	8	3	39

10 INSTITUTIONS WITH MOST FOREIGN DEPOSITS IN 1987—Continued

[In billions of dollars]

	Assets Dec. 31, 1987	Domestic deposits Sept. 30, 1987	Foreign deposits Sept. 30, 1987	FDIC 1987 assessment	Percent of deposits on which assets paid
First Chicago	44	12	17	9	41
Chase Manhattan	99	27	36	24	43
Continental Illinois	32	8	10	7	44
Manufacturers Hanover	73	23	23	18	50
Chemical Bank	78	26	13	20	67
BankAmerica	93	50	23	42	69

Source: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

As CBO notes, these numbers are not hard and fast, since the amount of premium income can vary depending on the size and structure of overseas deposits in U.S. banks, among other factors. The 15-20-percent base broadening, however, is certain to bring in substantial amounts of additional income.

That additional income is sorely needed by FDIC. There are warning signals that the fund may face stress in years ahead. As the GAO indicated in a December 1988 draft report on the conditions of the various deposit insurance, a study undertaken at my request, there were 250 FDIC-insured institutions with assets of less than 3 percent in 1987. In 1980, the number of such banks was 15. That total number of insolvent and weak FDIC-insured banks was 317 in 1987, compared to 15 in 1980. On June 30, 1988, 3.72 percent of commercial bank assets were in insolvent or weak institutions. Perhaps the most disturbing finding of this draft GAO report was the assessment that, given anticipated growth in deposits, the FDIC reserves at the end of 1989 will be 0.81 percent of deposits, or approximately eighty-one cents per \$1,000 insured. To get an idea of how dangerously low this reserve level is, consider this startling fact: in 1983, the FDIC had reserves of \$1.02 per \$1,000, substantially more than the GAO projects for the FDIC at the end of 1989. The drift to insolvency can be rapid and should therefore be checked. At this point, I include in the RECORD a table from the draft GAO report which reflects the growing weakness of certain FDIC-insured banks.

TABLE II.3.—GROWTH IN INSOLVENT AND WEAK COMMERCIAL BANKS INSURED BY FDIC

[Dollar amounts in billions]

Year	Number of insolvent banks ¹	Assets in insolvent banks	Number of weak banks ²	Assets in weak banks	Number of insolvent and weak banks	Combined assets in insolvent and weak banks	Ratio of combined assets to total industry assets (percent)
1980	1	\$0.017	14	\$1.669	15	\$1.686	0.09
1981	2	0.037	21	4.054	23	4.091	.20
1982	5	0.179	43	4.235	48	4.414	.20
1983	14	3.249	74	5.445	88	8.694	.37
1984	8	0.25	68	7.098	76	7.348	.29
1985	25	1.379	110	8.432	135	9.811	.36
1986	58	2.588	203	19.235	261	21.823	.74
1987	66	8.772	250	114.728	316	123.500	4.12
1988 ³	48	2.781	210	110.994	258	113.775	3.72

¹ Insolvent—bank with negative GAAP capital.

² Weak—banks with GAAP capital equal to or greater than zero but less than 3 percent of year-end assets.

³ As of June 30, 1988 (preliminary).

As of March 31, 1987, 20 megabanks controlled 84.3 percent of all foreign deposits in FDIC insured banks. The \$280 billion in unassessed foreign deposits in these giant institutions came close to equalling the \$363 billion in domestic deposits held by these banks. At some banks, as the chart I previously included in the RECORD indicates, foreign deposits actually exceed domestic deposits.

The legislation I introduce today is, in my view, a companion piece to the proposal by President Bush to increase FDIC assessments which banks must pay in order to offset revenues expended to resolve the FSLIC crisis. The revenues raised from commercial banks under the Bush proposal would strengthen the FDIC fund, which last year lost money for the first time in its history.

If President Bush's comprehensive proposal is adopted without modification, however, the 13,000 plus banks which have no foreign deposits will pay sharply higher deposit insurance premiums. Large banks with substantial foreign deposits will face a higher assessment on only on their domestic deposits. Under the Bush plan, small- and medium-sized banks, who will see assessments rise on virtually all their deposits, will pay full fare to help resolve the deposit insurance crisis. Big banks will continue to ride the deposit insurance system via super-saver.

Mr. Speaker, in addition the equity aspects of this legislation, the increase in revenue will certainly serve to strengthen the FDIC fund. At this point, I would like to insert in the RECORD a chart from the recently published Congressional Budget Office study: "Reducing the Deficit: Spending and Revenue Options." By assessing foreign deposits, CBO notes a cumulative 5-year budget savings through 1994 of \$1.590 billion:

NONDEFENSE DISCRETIONARY SPENDING NDD-14—INCLUDE FOREIGN DEPOSITS OF U.S. BANKS IN THE FDIC INSURANCE BASE

	Annual savings					Cumulative 5-year savings
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	
Savings from CBO baseline						
Budget authority.....	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Outlays.....	300	310	320	330	330	1,590

To strengthen the FDIC to meet anticipated needs, additional revenue is needed. Increasing the basic premium is one method. Broadening the base to include foreign deposits is a complimentary approach. I urge support for the Federal Deposit Insurance Assessment Equity Act.

At this point, I include in the RECORD related material and the text of the bill:

H.R. —

A bill to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to provide deposit insurance in a manner which does not discriminate against small- and medium-sized banks by expanding the assessment base.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Federal Deposit Insurance Assessment Equity Act".

SEC. 2. EXPANSION OF FDIC ASSESSMENT BASE.

Section 7(b)(5)(B) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1817(b)(5)(B)) is amended by striking out "any deposits received in any office of the bank for deposit in any other office of the bank located in the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, or the Virgin Islands, except" and inserting in lieu thereof "any deposits, and any obligations which would constitute deposits as defined in section 3(1) but for subparagraphs (A) and (B) of section 3(1)(5), received in any office of the bank (other than a foreign branch of a foreign bank (as such term is defined in section 1(b)(7) of the International Banking Act)), except".

[From the American Banker, May 11, 1988]

SEIDMAN BACKS ASSESSING INSURANCE PREMIUMS ON FOREIGN DEPOSITS

(By Jim McTague)

TORONTO.—A measure to assess insurance premiums on foreign deposits got a boost on Tuesday from L. William Seidman, chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. "It's an enhancement we would welcome," Mr. Seidman said during an address to the annual meeting here of the National Council of Savings Institutions. The remarks were as close as he has come to endorsing a measure introduced this year by Rep. Gerald Kleczka, D-Wis., to assess premiums on those deposits.

Mr. Seidman said, as he has in the past, that he sees no need to raise the premium charged to banks for insurance of domestic deposits, despite the likelihood of a record number of failures in 1988 and a marginal decline in the FDIC's \$18 billion insurance fund.

So far this year, bank closings have matched last year's pace. There have been 62 bank failures, and another 13 banks have been kept open with federal funds. At the end of 1987, the FDIC had closed 184 banks and assisted 19. The FDIC chairman said that a major overhaul of the deposit insurance system must be instituted by the next President and Congress within the first three months of 1989 if the system is to survive into the 1990s.

The FDIC began a major deposit insurance study two months ago, and Mr. Seidman plans to release its findings after the November elections. Right now, however, all he has are a lot of questions.

"If there's one thing we've learned, it's that strong supervision has to be part of a financial system with government-guaranteed insurance," he said. The FDIC is considering ways to improve its oversight, including better coordination with state bank regulations, according to the chairman.

The agency is also reexamining the way it deals with troubled institutions. Mr. Seidman said there is substantial support in the industry for a program similar to the Reconstruction Finance Corp. of the 1930s, which pumped loans into the failing institutions to keep them afloat during periods of economic difficulty.

"The problem with this is that 1,500 troubled banks could claim that they would be better off with this kind of help," he said. "It goes a long way to increasing government involvement in banks."

Mr. Seidman said the study would also examine the pricing of deposit insurance. So far, the FDIC has been working with some mechanical formulas, based on capital, with room for judgment calls by the regulators. The study also will examine the costs and

any savings that might result from merging the FDIC with the insolvent Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corp. fund, a proposal Mr. Seidman opposes.

Mr. Seidman said the plan that will result from the study will be presented to the new administration, which he believes will assign a high priority to the deposit insurance crisis.

[From the American Banker, Feb. 19, 1988]

THE MAJOR BANKS HAVE PAID TOO LITTLE FOR FULL FDIC COVERAGE

(By Irvine H. Sprague)

Congressman Gerald D. Kleczka, D-Wis., on Thursday introduced legislation to have the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. assess premiums on the foreign deposits held by U.S. banks. As a member of the House Banking Committee, Mr. Kleczka should get a hearing. At stake is about \$300 million in assessments against a handful of megabanks.

The proposed legislation revives an issue that has been lurking in the background for years and addresses an effort I have carried out with notable lack of success since the failure of Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago in 1984. Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., joined the effort at that time and had legislation drafted similar to Mr. Kleczka's bill.

The largest banks in the United States simply do not pay their fair share for the protection of FDIC insurance. Eight pay on less than half of their deposits. The other 14,000 banks across the nation pay on 100% of theirs.

To rub in the discrepancy, the biggies who pay on only a fraction of their deposits are all in the "BTBF" category: too big to fail. There is no way our government will allow any of the largest banks to go under. Not only are they exempt from much of the assessment costs, they are de facto guaranteed that all of the deposits are protected.

In 1984, I was cautioned by fellow FDIC board members not to rock the boat on the assessment issue. "Why do this?" I was asked. "Nothing is going to happen, and you are making the big banks mad at us."

In 1986, I outlined the unfair assessment system in my book, "Bailout," and since then I have pursued the subject in speeches to community bankers in Minnesota, California, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, and Illinois. In every instance, the response was strong support for change.

This support was evidenced in 1986 during the closing days of the 99th Congress when the Senate voted 63 to 32 to assess all deposits, foreign and domestic alike. The reform was misplaced in the budget bill and it disappeared in conference.

FDIC assessments can be used only by the FDIC and have nothing whatever to do with general government. However, the administration counts FDIC profit or loss in its consolidated budget account. Thus more FDIC profits do reduce the reported budget deficit. But the fact is, these dollars have absolutely no impact on government spending or the federal budget.

FDIC Chairman L. William Seidman has noted the phoniness of the budget issue. He said that assessing foreign deposits raises several complicated issues and that the appropriate forum to consider them is the House and Senate banking committees.

The hearings should be volatile. The community bankers are vocal about getting the short end of the stick. This is a guaranteed winning issue for any congressman in 1988.

How often do you find an issue that is fair, right, long overdue, and also popular with your constituents? The congressmen need only balance the financial support from and the pressures by a dozen big city institutions against the votes of their local constituents. The choice is easy.

The distinction between foreign and domestic deposits dates back to 1933 when the FDIC was created. The law states that assessments will be made on "domestic deposits." The reasons for this language are lost to history, but it certainly was not because of any dependency on foreign deposits in 1933.

Before Continental there was no real reason to question the lack of payment for the protection of foreign deposits. After all, we figured that it was theoretically possible for a big bank to fail and that the uninsured foreign deposits would be at risk. Four years earlier, we had bailed out First Pennsylvania, but foreign deposits were not a major factor.

Continental caused me to reconsider the assessment rules. The more the system is examined, the clearer it becomes that it is patently unfair.

The Continental bailout protected the entire \$69 billion holding company structure: the book and off-book liabilities, the insured and uninsured depositors, foreign and domestic. At the time of the failure, there was just under \$3 billion in insured domestic deposits, on which only \$6.5 million in assessments had been paid.

The message was clear. Big banks with foreign deposits pay on only a fraction of their total deposits, yet all of the deposits are protected. The Continental costs appear to have leveled off at about \$1.75 billion, and in the process all banks have lost the assessment rebate, they had been receiving for more than 50 years.

The accompanying chart shows that eight institutions are paying on 50% or less of their deposits, while nearly all other banks in America pay on 100%. The table reports on the 10 institutions that had the most foreign deposits in 1987. A few other regionals had some.

Citicorp, the unchallenged leader in American banking, with over \$200 billion in holding company assets, paid \$34 million to the FDIC in 1987, the assessment based on just 38% of its deposits. At the same time, BankAmerica, less than half as large as Citicorp, paid \$42 million, the assessment based on 69% of its deposits.

Does anyone believe that either Citicorp or BankAmerica would be allowed to fail? The answer, of course, is no. So we have a situation in which two of America's megabanks, both receiving the same kind of protection, pay vastly different rates.

Since Mr. Kleczka's proposed change in law will affect only a handful of institutions, the lobbying is narrowly focused. The basic argument against the legislation is that the imposition of a one-twelfth of 1% charge on foreign deposits will make the megabanks non-competitive in foreign markets.

This kind of reasoning would be analogous to Lee Iacocca arguing that Chrysler should not have to pay taxes so it could better compete with Toyota.

The lobbyists are chasing their tails with this argument. Either the margin is so low that it is immaterial, or it is so high, that it is intolerable for these banks to maintain such an advantage over their American rivals.

The Citicorp lobbyist, Bob Barnett, a former FDIC chairman and a savvy politician, came up with a new twist in talking to Congressman Kleczka. Changing the assessment would hurt foreign trade, he argued. Trade is a buzzword in this election year, so I guess Mr. Barnett decided to throw it into the pot, relevant or not.

The words used to describe the deals are different. But the total protection for all deposits exists whether the bank is given open bank assistance, bailed out, sold, or handled in what is called a purchase and assumption transaction. The uninsured depositors are at risk only in a payoff, whether direct or through a deposit transfer, when the bank is closed and the insured depositors received their money.

In fact, there has been only one closure payoff of a bank over \$200 million in the entire history of the FDIC: Penn Square. In addition, there have been five payoffs over \$100 million and eight more over \$50 million. Only in these cases was there any significant loss to depositors.

My original proposal was to assess all deposits and use the added income to reduce the basic rate for all banks. Mr. Kleczka follows this approach with a reduction of the rate from one-twelfth to one fourteenth of 1%.

Today, with the FDIC operating with a record low surplus in 1987 of \$50 million, it would be more prudent to use the added income to build up the FDIC fund.

INDEPENDENT BANKERS
ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA,
February 9, 1989.

Hon. GERALD D. KLECKA,
Attention: Brian Doherty,
U.S. House of Representatives, 226 Cannon
House Office Building, Washington,
D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE KLECKA: The Independent Bankers Association of America (IBAA) would like to express its strong support for your legislation to include foreign deposits in the premium assessment base.

As the Administration has just put forward a proposal to raise FDIC premiums from the current 0.083 cents per \$100 to 0.15 cents per \$100, it is critical that the assessment base be equitable. Assessing foreign deposits would more accurately reflect the extent of FDIC coverage.

Under current regulatory policy, a "two-tiered" banking system exists whereby the nation's largest banks are deemed "too big to fail" while smaller community banks are "too small to save." As you know, all banks pay a premium for FDIC insurance based on all their domestic deposits, including those over \$100,000. However, the insurance coverage for most banks extends only to domestic deposits up to \$100,000. In contrast, all deposits—foreign and domestic—are covered at too-big-to-fail banks. These banks by their very nature present a greater systemic risk to the FDIC. Foreign deposits are effectively a liability of the FDIC and should bear an assessment.

We also recommend that the deposit base be expanded to include non-deposit liabilities and secured borrowings. For example, so-called "deposit notes" should be subject to insurance assessments. Since 1985, a considerable market has developed in notes, bonds, acknowledgements of advance and similar liabilities which are undertaken by larger banks as a means of obtaining funds. We are concerned that these sophisticated deposit instruments have been used to circumvent the FDIC premium assessment.

We applaud the recent proposal of the FDIC to classify these notes as deposit liabilities, subject to insurance assessments and urge you to support that rulemaking effort.

Your bill, by including foreign deposits in the premium assessment base, is another essential step toward a more equitable insurance system. It has our wholehearted support and we will do anything possible to see that it is enacted.

Sincerely

J.R. NUNN,
President.

C-CAD IS MAKING A POSITIVE DIFFERENCE FOR DISABLED

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. MONTGOMERY] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I want to share with my colleagues the news about an important program that has been a great benefit to the disabled. It is called the Center for Computer Assistance to the Disabled. C-CAD is based in Arlington, TX, and is giving the disabled the chance to learn highly marketable computer skills, as well as personal skills that serve to enhance their daily lives.

The program's executive director is Jack Kishpaugh. Jack is a retired lieutenant colonel in the U.S. Army Reserve, with 20 years of combined active and retired service as an airborne and military intelligence officer. As a result of a swimming accident in 1971, Jack became a quadriplegic and has been active and interested in programs to improve the lives of the disabled.

C-CAD is 5 years old now and continues to grow. In January, Jack was informed that he has been nominated as a candidate for the Computerworld Awards for Innovative Use of Information Technology. The program is associated with the Smithsonian Institution and it honors applications of information technology that have achieved outstanding progress for society.

The C-CAD story of success is a tribute to Jack Kishpaugh and the many volunteers associated with C-CAD who have worked hard on something in which they believed very strongly. And they did it all without \$1 of Federal funding.

I wanted to share this great story with my colleagues, Mr. Speaker, and to wish much success in the years to come for Jack and for C-CAD.

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Louisiana [Mrs. BOGGS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to introduce today, with our colleague, Representative DICK CHENEY of Wyoming, a bill providing for continued authorization of appropriations for the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. The bill amends section 212 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 to continue the appropriations authorization from fiscal year 1990 through fiscal

year 1994 at a level of \$2.5 million. This bill is necessary because the council's current authorization expires at the end of fiscal year 1989. Its continued operation is key to the Federal Government's efforts to facilitate the preservation of places important to our national heritage.

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation [ACHP] was established by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966—16 U.S.C. 470—to advise the President and Congress on preservation matters and to comment on Federal, federally assisted, and federally licensed undertakings having an effect upon historic properties.

The primary role of the ACHP is to assist Federal agencies in exercising national leadership in historic preservation and to ensure that Federal actions are consistent with historic preservation values to the maximum extent possible. Since preservation policies must be balanced against other national policies and goals, Federal agencies require advice and assistance both in the development of general programs and policies and in the design and review of particular projects. The ACHP provides such advice and assistance to the President, the Congress and the Federal agencies and assists and encourages State and local governments and private parties in preservation activities.

The accommodation of preservation values within public policies necessitates the acknowledgement of many competing forces. It is fortunate that, with all of these divergent views, there exists an independent body at the Federal level to assist in balancing historic preservation against other interests. The ACHP helps Federal agencies in meeting their statutory historic preservation obligations by institutionalizing preservation expertise and planning systems, eliminating duplicative efforts, improving the consistency of preservation policies and avoiding unnecessary expenditures of public funds.

Appropriated funds for the ACHP in fiscal year 1989 were \$1,778,000 and the budget request for fiscal year 1990 is \$1,795,000. According to the ACHP, the amount requested will support the continued provision of current services in fiscal year 1990.

I am very proud of the exemplary manner in which the city of New Orleans has been able to bring its historic heritage into the present and future by preserving while growing and developing. I am well aware of how difficult this can be to accomplish and I, therefore, can particularly appreciate the important job the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation performs for all of us and for those who come after us.

Mr. CHENEY and I hope this House will be able to take early and favorable action on this measure to reauthorize the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

INTRODUCTION OF THE ETHICS IN PATIENT REFERRALS ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. STARK] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today, I am pleased to be joined by Mr. DONNELLY, Mr.

GUARINI, Mr. COYNE, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, and Mr. MOODY of the Subcommittee on Health, to introduce H.R. 939, the Ethics in Patient Referrals Act of 1989. The bill squarely addresses one of the most pressing problems confronting the Medicare Program today—conflicts of interest arising from self-referrals—the referral of a patient to a provider with whom the physician has a financial relationship.

Over 10 years ago, Congress enacted a sweeping law that makes the payment of kickbacks for patient referrals under Medicare a felony. The law is clear: the payment of "any remuneration, directly or indirectly, overtly or covertly" in return for patient referrals is illegal. The law reflects a firm resolve that patients should not be bought or sold.

Unfortunately, clever deal makers have found a loophole. Referral schemes are being disguised as legitimate business arrangements, most commonly as partnerships involving referring physicians, but also as consulting or similar arrangements. The intent generally is quite clear: to lock-in referrals by creating a web of financial relationships binding the referring physicians to the provider.

Some of the deals are outrageous. In one case, physician investors can make more than \$100,000 over a 5-year period based on nothing more than a \$10,000 promissory note paid as an investment in a magnetic resonance imaging partnership. Other deals are more temperate. But all of the deals attempt to generate profits by locking-in referrals. The services most commonly involved include radiology, labs tests, durable medical equipment, and home health care.

Lawyers advising the promoters carefully recommend against any requirement that referrals be made. They also advise that dividends reflect the amount of investment and not vary based on the number of referrals made. But everyone knows that the more referrals made, the higher the profits.

The Ethics in Patient Referrals Act will close these loopholes once and for all.

Self-referrals raises three major policy concerns. First, there is a risk that physician-partners may not refer patients to the facility that provides the best care. We have heard of instances where cancer patients have been told to drive every day for a 6-week period to a radiation therapy facility 20 miles away for treatment rather than being referred to another qualified facility closer to the patient's home.

Second, patients may be referred for costly services which are unnecessary. Studies conducted by Blue Cross Blue Shield of Michigan and HCFA's region V in the early 1980's document higher utilization rates for physician-partners.

Dramatic evidence of the risk was provided by a confidential memo obtained by my office. The memo, from a radiology center in California to its physician partners, reviewed referral statistics, urged the partners to increase their referrals, and noted that "the realization of the long-term goal of this partnership is the responsibility of each one of us." Frankly, it's hard to believe that partnership managers do not routinely keep these statistics, and such a manager would have to be a saint not to use this information to encourage more referrals from physician investors.

It's important to remember that Medicare costs are increasing by more than 15 percent a year during a period of multibillion dollar deficits. Every year, Congress has to wrestle with sharp budget cuts just to keep Medicare affordable for the taxpayers. We simply cannot take the risk that these deals won't increase health care costs.

Finally, honest competition is undercut. To maintain market share, suppliers are being forced to compete—not on price or quality—but on the cut they give physicians. We have received hundreds of letters of support from independent providers who feel their survival is threatened by this trend.

These problems stem from the fact that a physician's objectivity in making referrals is threatened by these financial tie-ins. The point is not intended as a criticism of physicians. Few physicians will consciously refer a patient to a poor quality provider simply due to ownership. But, anyone's judgement can be subtly influenced by financial interests. Few companies would, for example, permit their executives to have side dealings with competitors or suppliers.

One of the most serious shortcoming of current law is the enormous difficulty involved in proving to the satisfaction of a judge that a particular arrangement is deliberately structured to induce referrals. A successful prosecution requires a lengthy investigation of the business records to prove unequivocally that dividend payments to physicians were intended as the disguised payment of a referral fee.

The enforcement resources simply aren't there. There is no way that the Inspector General—with fewer than 225 investigators nationwide—can police the complex arrangements that underpin the \$100 billion a year Medicare Program. Few cases have been prosecuted, and it is likely that only the most abusive cases will be prosecuted in the future.

What is needed is what lawyers call a bright line rule to give providers and physicians unequivocal guidance as to the types of arrangements that are prohibited. If the law is clear and the penalties are substantial, we can rely on self-enforcement. Few physicians will knowingly break the law.

The Ethics in Patient Referrals Act provides this bright-line rule. Providers of Medicare services would be prohibited from accepting referrals from physicians with ownership interest or other compensation arrangement. Exceptions are provided for transactions that pose little risk of abuse.

Providers and physicians would have one year after enactment to bring existing ownership or compensation arrangements into compliance. A physician can easily avoid prosecution simply by selling his or her ownership interest or by referring patients to another provider.

Half-way measures will not work. Within 6 months time, lawyers will be holding seminars teaching the deal makers how to exploit a new set of loopholes.

Critics have argued that capital from referring physicians is needed to finance health care facilities. This is a smokescreen. If there is a need for the service in the community, traditional lenders will make the funds available. Moreover, most services do not require

large investments. The most costly, magnetic resonance imaging, costs about \$2 or \$3 million, and manufacturers are eager to provide the equipment on a lease-purchase basis. There are legitimate concerns about rural areas, and accordingly, the bill provides an exception for sole rural providers.

As a final note, I would again like to express my hope that the bill will be supported by the leadership of the medical profession. This legislation is as important to the medical profession as it is to Medicare. The integrity of our Nation's physicians is being threatened by seductive deals promoted by fast buck artists. Further proliferation of these ventures is bound to undercut public confidence in the medical profession.

For several years, Dr. Arnold Relman, the distinguished editor of the *New England Journal of Medicine*, has expressed deep concern about the ethics of physician self-referrals. These concerns were echoed in the Code of Ethics of the American College of Physicians which states that a "physician should avoid any business arrangement that might, because of personal gain, influence his decisions in patient care." And, in 1986, the Institute of Medicine denounced the practice of self-referral in the strongest possible terms and urged corrective legislation.

Trust is crucial to the physician-patient relationship. Ethical standards must guard against both the fact and appearance of impropriety. The medical profession should join with us to draw the line and to demand that all who serve the public be held to the highest ethical standards.

Mr. SPEAKER, I would like to include in the RECORD at this point a description of some of the points of a bill I introduced today, the Ethics in Patient Referrals Act of 1989.

The description follows:

THE ETHICS IN PATIENT REFERRALS ACT OF 1989—H.R. 939—SUMMARY OF THE BILL

1. IN GENERAL

The Ethics in Patient Referrals Act is intended to deal with a diverse wave of commercial activity that has the principal purpose of attempting to "lock-in" a referral base for a particular provider by creating an entangling web of financial relationships that bind referring physicians to the provider.

The bill reflects the view that such entanglements generally can be avoided and should be avoided because they threaten the ability of physicians to exercise unbiased professional judgment when making referral decisions. Accordingly, the bill restricts the practice of "self-referral," referral by a physician to a provider with whom the physician has a significant financial relationship.

Subject to exceptions described below, the bill generally prohibits a physician from referring a patient for a Medicare-covered service to a provider if the physician (or immediate family member) has an (i) ownership or investment interest in the provider or (ii) other compensation arrangements with the provider. Providers would be prohibited from submitting any bills or claims for reimbursement for services provided pursuant to a prohibited referral.

2. REFERRING PHYSICIAN

As noted above, the restrictions on financial relationships between physicians and providers only apply in the case of "refer-

als" made by "referring physicians." These terms are defined to account for different categories of service.

(a) *General rule.*—For most services, such as lab tests, and X-rays, where patients have little ability to make an independent choice of provider and must rely on recommendations made by the physician, a "referral" is made when a physician requests the service.

Because of the limited ability of patients to make independent decisions in these circumstances, disclosure of an underlying financial relationship between the "referring physician" and the provider is not sufficient to trigger an exception to the prohibition on self-referral.

A "referral" is also made when a physician establishes a plan of care regarding the service. A plan of care is required for a number of Medicare-covered services as a condition of payment.

(b) *Physician Services.*—These same general rules apply to physician services. The physician requesting the service, is a "referring physician." Furthermore, a physician who requests a consultation with another physician is a "referring physician" with respect to any items or services ordered or performed by the consulting physician.

A physician who "requests" a service the physician intends to provide himself is not considered to be a "referring physician." This clarification is limited to physicians' services consisting exclusively of the direct provision of professional services by the requesting physician and does not apply to any associated "technical component" provided by others.

A further clarification is provided for radiologists, radiation therapy specialists, and pathologists. These physicians are not considered to be "referring physicians" with respect to any X-rays, radiation therapy, or pathological examinations they may order or provide in response to a consultation requested by another physician.

(c) *Outpatient prescription drugs.*—A special rule applies for outpatient prescription drugs. In this case, a "referral" is made only if the prescribing physician directs the patient to a specific pharmacy, home intravenous therapy provider, or other entity dispensing the drug. This rule reflects the fact that patients generally are able to make an independent choice between pharmacies.

The special situation of "in-office" dispensing, where the patient's freedom-of-choice may be compromised, is not addressed in the bill. The bill generally does not restrict the provision of "in-office" services.

The physicians choice of a particular brand or type of drug to prescribe is not considered to be a "referral." Therefore, there are no restrictions on ownership of stock in pharmaceutical companies. Generally, such ownership would be too dilute to have a significant impact on physician decisionmaking.

3. GENERAL EXCEPTIONS

(a) *Physicians' services provided in a group practice.*—An exception would apply to physician services provided by another physician in the same group practice as the referring physician. The purpose of this exception is to accommodate existing relationships among physicians in group practices.

(b) *Services provided by an employed practitioner.*—A similar exception would apply to services provided by a physician assistant, nurse midwife, psychologist, or nurse anesthetist employed by the referring physician or group practice.

(c) *Prepaid Plans.*—An exception would apply to services provided by a prepaid health plan. The exception would apply to (i) prepaid plans with a Medicare risk contract under Section 1876 of the Social Security Act, (ii) plans organized pursuant to Section 1833(a)(1)(A) of the Social Security Act, and (iii) other plans established pursuant to a demonstration project.

This exception reflects the fact that prepaid plans are legally responsible to provide a broad range of covered services, including most services typically provided pursuant to a physician's referral. Because prepaid plans are responsible for the cost and quality of such services, they should be free to make suitable arrangements for such services so long as the services otherwise comply with general standards and requirements established by Medicare.

It is important to note that Congress is concerned about financial pressures on HMO physicians to reduce or limit services. This issue has already been the subject of legislation and is being dealt with under a separate process.

(d) *Other Exceptions.*—The Secretary of Health and Human Services would be authorized to establish other exceptions by regulation for ownership or compensation arrangements that the Secretary determines do not pose risk of program or patient abuse.

4. EXCEPTIONS RELATING TO OWNERSHIP AND INVESTMENT INTERESTS

(a) *Ownership of Publicly-Traded Securities.*—An exception would apply to ownership of investment securities in large publicly-held corporations.

To qualify for the exception, (i) the securities must be traded on the New York Stock Exchange, the American Exchange, or the NASDAQ national market system, (ii) the corporation must have had assets in excess of \$100 million at the close of the most recent fiscal year, and (iii) the physician must have purchased the securities on terms generally available to the public. The exception would apply to ownership of shares, bonds, debentures, notes, and other investment securities.

Investment securities that meet these tests are actively traded and generally are held by a broad cross-section of the investing public. Moreover, a physician's stake in such a corporation is likely to be so small that any incentive to refer patients would be minimal. Accordingly, such investments cannot readily be used to "lock-in" referrals and the risk of abuse is negligible.

(b) *Sole Rural Providers.*—Because of concerns about access, the bill provides for an exception for services provided by a sole rural provider. In such areas, capital provided by referring physicians may be needed to assure access to state-of-the-art services. In urban areas, alternative sources of financing generally are available if there is a genuine need for the service.

The Secretary would be required to publish regulations setting forth the terms of the exception within 9 months after enactment. It is anticipated that these regulations will be broadly accommodating to legitimate concerns about access in rural areas.

(c) *Hospitals.*—An exception would apply to services provided by a hospital in which a physician has an ownership interest if: (i) the physician has admitting privileges at the hospital, (ii) the ownership interest is in the hospital as a whole, and (iii) the owner-

ship interest was established prior to March 1, 1989.

Most physician-owned hospitals were established years ago typically in smaller communities to provide access to care that would not otherwise be available. Many communities still depend on these hospitals for access. An exception, therefore, is warranted to prevent a disruption in access.

More recently, some hospitals have attempted to lock-in referrals by spinning off a hospital operating company and selling the company to a group of physicians. The terms of some of these arrangements indicate a clear intent to buy referrals. Because of concerns about the appropriateness of these reorganizations, the bill limits the exception to ownership interests established prior to March 1, 1989.

It should be noted that exception for physician-owned hospitals, applies only if the ownership interest is the hospital as a whole. There is no exception for joint ownership of a hospital subsidiary, such as a free-standing imaging center, if the hospital itself is not physician-owned.

(d) *Ambulatory Surgery Centers.*—An exception is provided for physician ownership of ambulatory surgery centers (ASCs). The prohibition on self-referrals would not apply to any item or service provided by the ASC in conjunction with a surgical procedure performed by the referring physician at the center.

(e) *In-office ancillary services.*—An exception would be available in-office ancillary services. The exception would apply to "medical and other health services" (as defined in Section 1861(s) of the Social Security Act).

The exception would most commonly apply to in-office lab tests or X-rays. The exception reflects a judgment that there often is a clear need for quick turn-around time on crucial tests.

Durable medical equipment, ambulance services, and parenteral and enteral nutrition services would be excluded from the exception. These services typically are not provided on an in-office basis and there is no clear justification for permitting these services to be provided by the referring physician.

To qualify for the exception, the service (i) must be furnished directly by the referring physician or an employee directly and personally supervised by the physician in the same building in which the physician practices, (ii) must be billed by the physician performing or supervising the service, and (iii) must meet any other condition the Secretary may impose by regulation to protect against program or patient abuse.

The same exception would apply to services provided by the physician group practice of which the referring physician is a member.

5. EXCEPTIONS FOR OTHER COMPENSATION ARRANGEMENTS

As noted in part 1 of the summary, the bill covers a broad range of financial relationships between referring physicians and providers in addition to covering ownership arrangements. This scope is needed to prevent efforts to circumvent the bill.

For example, lease agreements can be used to "lock-in" referrals. Promoters of magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) partnerships could market lease-back arrangements, in which referring physicians invest in equipment or facilities. The equipment and facilities would be leased back to a legally distinct medical practice which uses the equipment and facilities to provide MRI

services. This would "lock-in" referrals, but would not violate the ownership restriction.

Management service contracts can also be used to "lock-in" a referral base. For example, a commercial lab could offer to establish and manage a simple in-office lab for use by a physician or group practice. The commercial lab could, in turn, explicitly or implicitly require the physician or group practice to refer send complex tests to the commercial lab as a quid pro quo.

To prevent these and similar abuses the bill applies to a broad range of financial arrangements involving referring physicians and providers, including lease, rental, and service contracts. At the same time, because lease or service arrangements between referring physicians and providers can serve legitimate ends, the bill provides a number of exceptions. These exceptions are consistent with the proposed "safe-harbor" regulations recently issued by the Secretary, but are narrower and do not include transactions that pose an undue risk of abuse or would be difficult for the Inspector General to monitor.

(a) *Rental of office space.*—An exception is provided for rental of office space.

For example, a group of physicians who own a medical office building could rent office space in the building to a lab and refer patients to the lab without violating the prohibition on self-referrals. By providing this exception, the bill accommodates legitimate concerns about patient convenience. Similarly, a hospital could rent space in a medical office building to physicians who refer patients to the hospital.

To qualify for the exception, several tests must be met: (i) there must be a written lease agreement signed by the parties specifying the space to be covered by the lease; (ii) the space must be dedicated for the exclusive use of the lessee; (iii) the term of the agreement must be for at least one year; (iv) the rent must be consistent with fair market value and aggregate payments may not vary directly or indirectly based on the volume or value of any referrals between the parties; (v) the arrangement must be pursuant to an agreement that would be considered to be commercially reasonable even if no referrals were made between the parties; and (vi) the arrangement must comply with any other requirements the Secretary may establish by regulation to protect against program or patient abuse.

An additional requirement applies in the case of rental of office space by a physician. In this situation, the space to be rented must be located in the same building as the building in which the physician has a practice.

The test of "commercial reasonableness" which appears in this exception and elsewhere is intended as an overall test of the legitimacy of the underlying arrangement. If there is a feature or aspect of the arrangement which would be unlikely to be present in a routine commercial arrangement where there is no potential for additional profit to one of the parties through induced referrals, the agreement may not meet the test of "commercial reasonableness." The term "commercial reasonableness" also encompasses a requirement that there be a legitimate and substantial underlying business purpose for the arrangement other than the mere inducement of referrals.

(b) *Employment and service arrangements with hospitals.*—A broad exception would apply to employment and service arrangements involving referring physicians and

hospitals. Physicians could be employed by hospitals or could provide administrative (or other services) under contract to the hospital. Conversely, hospitals could provide administrative or other support services to physicians.

The exception recognizes longstanding relationships between physicians and hospitals. Many teaching hospitals have full-time employed medical staff. Other hospitals employ emergency room physicians and other physicians to provide specialized services. Conversely, hospitals frequently provide administrative support services to physicians who rent space in a medical office building adjacent to the hospital.

To qualify for the exception, the employment or service arrangement must: (i) be for identifiable services; (ii) the amount of remuneration provided must be consistent with fair market value and may not be determined in a manner that takes into account directly or indirectly the volume or value of any referrals made by the physician; (iii) the arrangement must be pursuant to an agreement that would be considered to be commercially reasonable even if no referrals were made to the hospital; and (iv) the arrangement meets such other requirements as the Secretary may impose by regulation to protect against program or patient abuse.

(c) *Other administrative services.*—A narrower exception would permit non-hospital providers to employ (or contract with) referring physicians for specific identifiable administrative services in three situations described below. Employment of a referring physician would not otherwise be permitted. Additionally, in each case, the employment arrangement must also comply with requirements (ii)-(iv) of paragraph (b).

First, an exception would be allowed, if the referring physician is employed as a medical director of the provider pursuant to a requirement under Title XVIII of the Social Security Act that the provider have a medical director. This exception would apply to medical directors at facilities such as, home health agencies, hospices, and home intravenous therapy providers.

Second, an exception would be allowed for direct patient care services provided to a hospice patient pursuant to a contract with the hospice. This exception is needed to accommodate a unique feature of the hospice program. Under law, physician services (other than services of the patient's attending physician) cannot be reimbursed directly to the physician. Instead, such services are covered as hospice services and are reimbursed indirectly through payments made to the hospice.

Third and finally, non-hospital providers could employ referring physicians to provide administrative services in certain limited situations. The exception applies only with respect to general administrative services. Payment for direct patient care services, including consulting on individual cases, would not be permitted. Such direct patient care services should be reimbursed directly by the Medicare program, if covered. To prevent abuse, the exception is further limited to exceptional circumstances. Any attempt to secure referral base by employing a significant number of referring physicians would trigger a violation of the bill. A providers should have only a small number of referring physicians employed to provide administrative services for each of the provider's major service areas, and such employment should be for legitimate business purposes.

(d) *Physician recruitment.*—An exemption would be available for compensation (or other remuneration) provided by a hospital to a physician as an inducement for the physician to relocate in the geographic area served by the hospital in order to become a member of the medical staff of the hospital so long as there is no requirement that the physician refer patients to the hospital and the arrangement complies with requirements (ii)–(iv) of paragraph (b).

(e) *Isolated transactions.*—A final exception would be made for isolated transactions, such as a one-time sale of real or personal property. For example, a hospital could sell a referring physician a piece of equipment. The exception would not apply, however, if the transactions were part of a pattern intended to secure patient referrals. To qualify for an exception, the transaction must comply with requirements (ii)–(iv) of paragraph (b).

6. SANCTIONS

(a) *Denial of payment.*—Medicare payment would be denied for any item or service provided pursuant to a prohibited referral.

(b) *Refund requirements.*—A person who receives any payment from a Medicare beneficiary (including any coinsurance or deductible payments or any payment for an unassigned claim) for a service provided pursuant to a prohibited referral would be required to make a prompt refund to the beneficiary.

(c) *Civil money penalty and exclusion for improper referrals.*—Any physician who makes a referral that the physician knows or should know is prohibited under this bill would be subject to civil money penalties and exclusion from the Medicare program if a claim or bill is submitted pursuant to such a referral. The provider submitting the bill or claim would be subject to the same penalties if the provider knew or should have known that the bill or claim was for a service provided pursuant to a prohibited referral. The civil money penalty would be up to \$15,000 for each item or service provided pursuant to a prohibited referral plus an amount equal to twice the amount billed for the item or service.

(d) *Civil money penalty and exclusion for circumvention schemes.*—Circumvention schemes would be prohibited subject to civil money penalties of up to \$100,000 and exclusion from the Medicare program.

One scheme commonly discussed involves cross referrals. Under this scheme, for example, physicians in City A who own a facility in that city would enter into an understanding with physicians in City B who own a comparable facility in that city. They would exchange ownership of their facilities. Each group would then agree to refer patients to the facility owned by the other group. This and similar schemes would be prohibited.

More generally, the prohibition on circumvention schemes applies to any physician or entity that enters into any arrangement or scheme (written or verbal, implicit or explicit) which the physician or entity knows or should know has a principal purpose the assuring of referrals by the physician to a particular entity which would be a violation of the bill if the physician made referrals to the entity directly.

7. DEFINITIONS

(a) *Compensation arrangement.*—A "compensation arrangement" is any arrangement involving any remuneration between a physician (or immediate family member) and a provider.

(b) *Remuneration.*—The term "remuneration" includes any remuneration, directly or indirectly, overtly or covertly, in cash or in kind.

(c) *Fair market value.*—The term "fair market value" means the value in arms length transactions, consistent with general market value without taking into account any additional value that might accrue as a result of the potential for referrals.

(d) *Group practice.*—A "group practice" is defined as a group of two or more physicians legally organized as a partnership, professional corporation, or other similar association (i) in which each physician provides substantially the full range of services which the physician routinely provides, including medical care, consultation, diagnosis, or treatment through the joint use of shared office space, facilities, equipment and personnel; (ii) for which substantially all of the services of the physicians who are members of the group are provided through the group and are billed in the name of the group and the amounts so received are treated as receipts of the group; (iii) in which the overhead expenses of, and income from, the practice are distributed in accordance with methods previously determined by members of the group, and (v) which meets such other requirements as the Secretary may impose.

8. EFFECTIVE DATE

The provision would be effective for referrals made on or after June 30, 1989, except that the effective date would be July 1, 1990 in the case of financial relationships that were entered into and became legally binding before February 9, 1989.

9. DEADLINE FOR CERTAIN REGULATIONS

The Secretary would be required to publish final regulations within 9 months after enactment defining the following terms: (i) "ownership or investment interest" involving indirect ownership or investment interests; (ii) "compensation arrangement" involving remuneration made indirectly between the parties to the arrangement; and (iii) "sole provider in a rural area".

LEGISLATIVE AGENDA FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from the District of Columbia [Mr. FAUNTROY] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. FAUNTROY. Mr. Speaker, I rise this morning under this special order to outline the legislative agenda that I plan to pursue in the 101st Congress as the elected representative from the District of Columbia. My principal focus will be on the issues for which I have long fought such as a comprehensive crime and antidrug effort, greater self-determination for District residents, expanded affordable housing opportunities for low- and moderate-income Americans, improved public education, and better health care for all our citizens.

I also plan, to an even greater extent than before, to utilize my position as the second ranking member of the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, where I serve as chairman of the Subcommittee on International Development, Finance, Trade

and Monetary Policy, to address the numerous banking and financial issues that are of growing concern to individuals, businesses and governments, both here and abroad.

I would like to begin by congratulating the distinguished gentleman from Texas [Mr. GONZALEZ] on his succession as chairman of the Banking Committee. Under his leadership, the committee is off to a very fast and forward start, with hearings already having been held on three major issues within our jurisdiction, mainly Third World debt, the FSLIC crisis, and the economic health of the financial services industry.

You will recall, Mr. Speaker, that on January 23, in my inaugural comments to an audience of nearly 1,000 of my constituents, I shared the goals I hope to accomplish during my tenth term as their elected representative. Utilizing the seniority I have gained in terms of committee assignments, and the close collegial relationships it has been my privilege to build up over 18 years of service in this august body, I plan a very ambitious legislative agenda.

First, as a member of the Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control, I plan to introduce two initiatives designed to enhance drug enforcement techniques. On the domestic front, we need to strengthen law enforcement procedures so that there can be prompt eviction of any individuals found to be involved in drug trafficking from both public and private multifamily housing developments. On the international front, we need to tailor our foreign and military aid programs more specifically to those developing countries which, because of their depressed local economies and trade imbalances, are particularly vulnerable to the illicit cash flow generated by the drug cartels.

Second, as a member of the District of Columbia Committee, I plan to launch several legislative initiatives aimed at strengthening our local government's ability to more efficiently and effectively execute its role in passing legislation, making budget decisions, and managing our judicial system through the establishment of an intermediate appellate court and the local appointment of judges and other key law enforcement officers.

Third, as a member of the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, I will be very active in the three major areas requiring our attention, namely Third World debt, housing and FSLIC. Insofar as the Third World debt is concerned, we learned at a hearing on January 6, 1989, that the major U.S. banks have improved their balance sheets through additional reserves, while the economic and development prospects of the debtor countries have failed to show similar progress.

Included in the Omnibus Trade bill passed by the 100th Congress was legislation which my subcommittee wrote and which mandates the Treasury Department to pursue two specific proposals for addressing the increasingly dangerous problem of the Third World debt. The Treasury Department is required to report back to the Banking Committee on these proposals not later than March 1, 1989, and upon receipt of these reports, it will be my intention to draft legislation which can finally move the international financial community toward some concrete resolution of this crisis.

With respect to the housing issue, I am glad to note that after a 7-year hiatus, we were able to pass major legislation last year in the form of a \$15 billion authorization bill to fund a number of important Federal programs. Our task this year will be to ensure that in the first year of actual expenditures under this legislation we receive the maximum impact for the Federal dollars involved. This will require close coordination with community leaders and local officials such as the advisory neighborhood commissions we have in the District. I intend to pursue that coordination vigorously.

I also note that Chairman GONZALEZ has reintroduced, as H.R. 1, his housing trust legislation, and I look forward to working with him on this legislative proposal. In this connection, I will seek to focus our attention, in particular, on those first time homebuyers who are seeing the opportunity for home ownership closed off as a result of spiraling housing costs in such desirable urban and suburban areas as the District of Columbia and its surrounding communities.

Finally, there is the FSLIC issue which is closely the most costly and difficult problem to come before the Banking Committee during my entire tenure of nearly two decades. I will not belabor the subject by reciting the extent of the revenue shortfall confronting the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corp., and ultimately the U.S. Treasury, except to say that the middle range of the cost estimate is now between \$75-\$100 billion, and growing at a projected rate of \$15 billion a year.

In approaching this issue, there are several criteria that must be kept uppermost in our minds, but the most important are the budgetary implications of the crisis. In the current environment, it is simply unrealistic to expect this Congress to appropriate \$30-\$50 billion, let alone \$100 billion, to bail out the thrift industry. As mentioned, it took us 7 years to agree with the Reagan administration on a \$15 billion housing bill, and a year of wrangling with the Senate to pass a \$2.7 billion drug bill.

The needed funds must come in substantial part from sources other than the Federal coffers, and yet we are up against a situation where savings institutions are already paying over twice as much as commercial banks for deposit insurance. Healthy S&L's are stretched too thin in terms of their share of this burden, and it would be equally unfair for FDIC insured institutions to be asked to absorb the cost through any type of merger of the two insurance funds.

I am carefully studying the administration's new recommendations with respect to both the funding issue and regulatory reforms, as well as those of industry groups and other parties. I intend to be an active participant in this legislative debate and to help ensure that this issue is resolved fairly and effectively. Among other things, I feel that it is especially critical that the home lending function be preserved so that all Americans can be assured the opportunity for affordable housing. I also plan to develop a set of private sector incentives that will encourage banks and bank holding companies to invest voluntarily in the S&L industry. When the Federal Home Loan Bank Board has to resort to extraordinarily expensive deals with corporate raiders in order to dispose of problem thrifts, it may be time to revisit the issue of limitations on the acquisition of thrifts by banking institutions.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, let me mention one other matter about which I am very concerned, but feel that there is a lack of adequate information on which to base a response. This has to do with the basic question of whether the consumer is benefiting from and not being discriminated against by the revolution in financial services that we have witnessed over the last 15 years. Obviously, we could not turn back the clock even if we wanted to, but I remain concerned in our rush to ameliorate the extensive foreign loan exposure at money center institutions, and in our haste to resolve wholesale failures among savings and loan associations, that we not lose sight of our responsibility to protect the interest of the borrowing and saving public during this time of structural reform in the financial services industry. This concern is justified in light of a recent report that minorities, even higher income minorities, are twice as likely as whites to have their applications for home loans rejected by savings and loan associations.

I will request that the General Accounting Office report to us on its findings as to whether the level and cost of consumer services have increased or decreased with respect to the delivery of financial products as a result of deregulation. I will further request that these findings be broken

down on the basis of geographic location, income level, race, age, and other relevant criteria. In addition, I will seek the GAO's recommendations for increasing affordable delivery of financial services.

Let me thank the Members for their attention, and say that I look forward to sharing the results of this study with them as we proceed to work our way through the many difficult issues I have touched upon today.

□ 1200

THE TELEPHONE OPERATOR SERVICE CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT OF 1989

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BATES). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. COOPER] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, the next time you use a telephone in an airport, hotel, hospital, or other public place, be careful. The operator that you talk to may be a little bit shady.

These new operators have already upset thousands of Americans. More people complained to the Federal Communications Commission about them last year than about anything else, including dial-a-porn. Already the FCC has logged over 2,000 complaints. This is what is happening.

Since the breakup of AT&T in 1984, many firms have begun competing to provide operator service for the millions of public telephones across America. We are all aware of the competition to provide long-distance service for our home phones, but many are not aware that a similar competition is taking place regarding public phones. Many of these public phones are typical coin-operated pay phones, many are credit-card phones, and many look like ordinary home phones, only they are located in places that are accessible to the public, such as a motel or hospital room. This is a huge and lucrative market. The regional Bell companies alone own about 1.7 million coin-operated public telephones which generate about \$2.5 billion in long-distance revenue every year.

Although we are familiar with the situation of the homeowner choosing his or her long-distance service, many do not realize that the owner of the public phone (or the owner of the premises where a coin-operated telephone is located) also gets to choose the long-distance operator service for those phones. This means that the traveler, customer, or patient must use the operator chosen by the airport manager, shopping center manager, or hospital administrator.

Beginning the first of this year, the first round of balloting began for the selection of long-distance operator service for every pay telephone in

America that's owned by a Bell company or GTE. For several years, the owners of public telephones not controlled by these companies have been able to choose their own operator services for their phones, and long-distance service generally has been included in the operator service package.

Since the owner of the public telephone rarely uses that phone himself, he does not tend to mind the cost of operator service as a homeowner would. In fact, he usually seeks to make a profit from the telephone that he has made available to the public. Of course, this really means that he wants to make a profit from the people who use the telephone. Usually the profit goes to support the telephone owner's main business, but it could theoretically go to any purpose. Private enterprise has responded with numerous companies that tempt the owner of the phones with big profits. One national hospital chain is expected to make almost \$250,000 this year from a company that provides operator services for the telephones in its hospitals. In most cases, the hospital patient probably doesn't realize that he will be really paying a small part of his hospital bill when he pays the monthly telephone bill.

The most common example of this new operator service is when the hotel guest tries to make a call from his or her room. Not only have many hotels levied a flat charge for every call made from the room, whether local or toll-free 1-800, hotels have also begun hiring operator services that charge more than the customary AT&T rates for the placement of calls. Some hotels are better about disclosing the cost of using its phones than others, but generally you get one surprise when you check out of the hotel and see the bill for the flat charges and another surprise when you get your monthly bill and compare the rates charged for your calls. Many Americans have glumly accepted the flat charge for each telephone call, but they have refused to accept the second hidden charge on their monthly telephone bill. They thought that they had settled their account with the hotel when they checked out; instead they end up paying part of their hotel bill a month later.

The new firms that are vying to serve public telephones are providing what they call "alternative operator services" or "AOS." The alternative they are providing is to the local telephone company operator or, more often, the AT&T long-distance operator. But seldom has a new industry been so poorly named. The person who tries to call on telephones controlled by AOS companies often has no alternative to the questionable service that is being provided by shady operators. And the cost. The cost of

AOS service is usually not only hidden but high.

The fundamental reason for the unfairness to consumers is the fact that when the owner of the telephone is different from its user, the owner has a tendency to exploit the user. Instead of the free market tending to drive down the price of operator service as it has for home telephones, the tendency is to drive up both the price for the user and the profits for the owner. The AOS company is the happy middleman who makes all this reverse competition possible.

THE TENNESSEE EXAMPLE

I first became aware of AOS after minor scandals involving AOS had already hit the campuses of Vanderbilt University and the University of Tennessee. Each school had signed up with an AOS company to service its dormitory and other campus telephones. All fall students called home collect or no credit cards and yet received no bills. It was too good to be true. And it was.

By December the bills came. Not only were 5 months of calls lumped together due to a computer error, the AOS charged considerably more than regular long-distance rates for the calls. Parents were outraged. They were even angrier when they discovered that the schools intended to make money off the phone calls. As we have seen, one of the main reasons for the growth of AOS companies is their sales pitch of profits for the owners of the public telephones. This hidden tax or rakeoff on every phone call shocked Tennessee parents and university alumni.

The Tennessee story has a happy ending. Even the AOS agreed that the bills were too high, complaining students and parents were given refunds, and each school terminated the contract of the AOS provider when it refused to lower its rates to the customary AT&T level.

THE NATIONAL EXPERIENCE

On a national level, we don't know the outcome of the story. Today it is hard to travel to an airport, restaurant chain, shopping mall, convenience store, or other public place that does not secretly use AOS. These managers of these public facilities love the 15 percent or so commission that they make off the calls. And many travelers and customers seem either unaware of the difference in service, or uncertain about whom to blame.

The Federal Communications Commission also seems uncertain what to do about it. A proceeding is pending before the FCC right now, but the FCC's blind faith in the unregulated free market is likely to prevent it from taking appropriate action. So far it has only issued a "consumer alert" that has hardly alerted anyone. One would have thought that the blizzard of complaints the FCC has received

would have moved the FCC to quicker, firmer action.

State public utility commissions have not been so slow to act. In fact, many have already chosen to regulate the rates and practices of companies regarding their in-State calls. In Tennessee, for example, no AOS can charge more than the regulated rates of AT&T. But State regulatory commissions lack jurisdiction over the huge volume of interstate telephone calls. Only the Federal Government can regulate interstate calls.

THE PROS AND CONS OF AOS

Although it is clear that the managers of public facilities like the payments that they receive from AOS providers, they dislike having to deal with irate members of the public who feel that they have been deceived by the AOS service. What exactly is AOS service like to the consumer?

Sometimes AOS is both better and worse than regular operator service, depending primarily on the particular company involved, the specific type of call that is made, and the demands of the telephone owner on the AOS provider that he has contracted with.

Common complaints about AOS include:

- Systematic overcharging for long-distance calls at rates that are now 50 to 100 percent higher than AT&T rates, and have ranged up to four times the normal AT&T rate;

- Refusal to connect the caller to the long-distance service of his or her choice, even when the caller is paying for the call with the credit card of his preferred long-distance company;

- Slow call processing, and elaborate routing of calls to remote centers for processing;

- Inability of some AOS to handle emergency calls properly and quickly; and

- Lack of notice of the identity, rates, and billing and complaint procedures of the AOS provider, as well as suspicion of high commissions paid to the owner of the public premises.

On the positive side, AOS offers some service enhancements, again depending on the AOS provider and the needs of the telephone owner and user:

- Superior emergency calling service to what AT&T and the Bells have usually provided in the past;

- Operators who speak foreign languages;

- Advanced services such as message forwarding, voice mail; and

- Cheaper rates for selected calling areas at certain times.

Even for members of the AOS industry, the negatives too often exceed the positives. The industry has formed a trade association called the Operator Services Providers Association which has established a voluntary code of responsibility in order to stem the

abuses. It seems unlikely that self-regulation will be able to meet consumers' needs, however, since: First, the market does not seem to promote helpful competition when the owner of the telephone is not its primary user; and second, unscrupulous operators will always be able to gain at least a temporary commercial advantage. Therefore legislation seems required.

MY LEGISLATION

I am introducing today legislation that takes a moderate, pro-disclosure approach to the problems caused by the AOS industry. I do not ask the FCC to put anyone out of business. Instead, I require the FCC to adopt rules fairly quickly that would at least do four things:

First, require written notice to be posted on or near public telephones so that the caller could see before he makes the call that AOS service controls the telephone.

Second, require that AOS companies answer callers' questions about rates for the call about to be made, as well as for complaint procedures.

Third, prohibit AOS companies from blocking access to the long-distance carrier of the caller's choice, and from blocking the billing of a call to the credit card issued by a long-distance carrier.

Fourth, require AOS companies to charge only "just and reasonable" rates, which would include no charges for incomplete calls.

This legislation would not only affect startup companies but telephone giants like AT&T. They are all in the same business; they should play by the same rules.

Mr. Speaker, I have requested that the House Energy and Commerce Committee's Telecommunications and Finance Subcommittee schedule hearings on this legislation as soon as possible. The staff of the subcommittee and its chairman have already been extremely helpful in researching this matter, as has Dirk Forrister on my own staff. I anticipate that the subcommittee will be able to act promptly on the matter.

I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this legislation. As I said earlier, the FCC has already received more complaints about alternative operator service than about any other consumer issue, including dial-a-porn. I am sure that hundreds, if not thousands, of your constituents have already been aggravated by shady operators in the AOS business. Let's give our constituents a fair chance to have a right to make an informed choice every time they make a call from a public telephone.

Mr. Speaker, millions of Americans have enjoyed the humor in Lily Tomlin's portrayal of the old-fashioned telephone operator named Ernestine, who wielded devastating power over callers with her whims with her head-

set and cord-board. The days of Ernestine are not over, as the unsuspecting American public is finding out every day that they try to call on America's public telephones.

□ 1210

ADULT LITERACY

Mr. Speaker, I also rise to introduce the National Center for Adult Literacy Act of 1989. This act would create a federally funded, nonprofit institution that would: First, conduct basic and applied research on the problems of adult literacy and ways to overcome them; second, provide technical assistance and training to literacy instructors and program managers throughout the Nation; and third, assist policymakers at all levels of government and in the private sector to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of literacy programs and develop more effective service delivery systems.

Mr. Speaker, adult literacy is one of the most serious domestic problems that our Nation faces today. It is a vital issue for our economy. And it is a problem with enormous social consequences as well.

The raw numbers on adult literacy speak for themselves. Numerous studies by public and private groups indicate that 75 percent of our work force in the year 2000, about 100 million people, are already adults today. They are out of school, most are working and struggling to support themselves and their families. Of these 100 million adults, tens of millions are seriously handicapped in their work and in their everyday lives by a lack of basic skills. They cannot read, write, compute, solve problems or perform other basic intellectual functions well enough to gain or hold good jobs, to participate effectively in public life, or to meet the challenges of everyday living in an increasingly complex world.

For the most part these are not people who are completely unable to read, write, compute or solve everyday problems. They are not the entirely unskilled illiterates who have received so much attention from the press. Fortunately, relatively few Americans fall into that category, 3 to 4 million at most. And although other priorities should not diminish our efforts to assist them, they constitute only a small part of the national literacy problem.

The lion's share of that problem is the difficulties faced by tens of millions of adults who simply have not mastered basic skills very well. They can read, but often not well enough to use a reference book or understand much of what is in a daily newspaper. They can write, but often not well enough to compose a business letter or fill out an application form. They can compute, but often not well enough to

fill out a tax form, to balance a checkbook, or prepare an invoice.

Mr. Speaker, it is clear that there is no way in which the United States can hold its own in an increasingly competitive world economy, increase productivity, avoid a manpower shortage, and in general, maintain its standard of living when so large a portion of our work force lacks these basic skills. And this problem is becoming more serious with each passing year, as our economy continues to shift from an industrial base to a greater reliance on service industries as a source of jobs. Once, strong backs and willing hands were enough to earn a living and to keep the wheels of the economy going around, but today's service industries require increasingly higher levels of basic literacy as a precondition for employment, advancement and economic growth.

Looking to the future, it is likely that in the year 2000 or thereabouts, the supply of labor and the types of jobs available will adjust to be in balance with each other. The United States has the choice between developing a high-wage, high-productivity economy based on a highly skilled work force or a low-wage, low-productivity economy based on a work force with limited skills. In other words, solving the literacy problem will mean the difference between economic advance or decline.

But we need not look even that far into the future. Today problems of literacy are closely associated with problems of poverty. Those of our fellow citizens who lack basic skills are almost always the poor, and they are generally the working poor.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to represent a district in middle Tennessee and east Tennessee. The people who live in my district are proud, hard-working Americans. But poverty is a very serious problem in our area, and I am convinced that a great part of that problem is ultimately traceable to the fact that far too many people are struggling with the problem of limited basic skills. It is very difficult to attract high-wage industry into areas such as ours because we often cannot offer a large enough work force with high-level skills. And it is hard to maintain and expand the industry we have.

But a similar story in a different form could be told about almost every congressional district in the United States, including some of the most affluent areas, which are currently suffering from labor shortages—not a shortage of workers, but a shortage of trainable workers with adequate basic skills.

Mr. Speaker, there are a great many things that must be done to forestall the literacy crisis that is looming over this Nation's future. A comprehensive agenda for national action has recent-

ly been outlined by an independent, nonpartisan research institution, the Southport Institute, in its excellent report on the problem, "Jump Start," authored by Mr. Forrest P. Chisman.

Other study groups, such as the Hudson Institute in its "Workforce 2000" report, the Sunbelt Institute, and an ad hoc coalition of literacy groups called the "Working Group for Adult Literacy," have advanced overlapping agendas.

But precisely because there is so much to be done we must begin somewhere. And in a time of limited resources, we must look to the highest priority initiatives that must be taken in this, as in all other matters vital to the public interest. President Bush has not only promised to be the "education President," he has promised to work to wipe out illiteracy in 8 years. And First Lady Barbara Bush has long been a national leader in promoting literacy.

It is for these reasons that I propose the creation of a National Center for Adult Literacy, and I urge rapid consideration of this measure.

Leaders of the literacy field and independent experts alike agree that this is one of the highest priorities to combat the problems of literacy in this country. To quote the "Jump Start" report:

A national center of excellence and expertise is desperately needed. Without the services it could provide, any other efforts to upgrade basic skills are bound to fall far short of their potential. In fact we will not even have any good way of knowing how effective they are.

It is easy to see why a national center has such great importance. We know a great deal about how to upgrade the skills of adults. Model programs and practices are spread across the United States. And we are learning more each day. For example, in recent years, it has become apparent that computer-assisted instruction, if properly used, can greatly increase the motivation of learners and learning gains. But, tragically, we have no good easy way to translate what we know into practice.

There are today hundreds of thousands of paid professionals and volunteers providing literacy training services in the United States. These are hard working, highly dedicated people. But for the most part, the professionals are schoolteachers working part time, in the evenings or on weekends, and the volunteers are people who can devote at best a few hours a week to their talks. In neither case are the instructors specially trained in the techniques of teaching basic skills to adults.

In addition, most programs are fairly small and not very closely linked to each other. Adult literacy instructors want to use the best available techniques to help their students. They

know that well-designed, well-managed programs operating at the state of the art can serve more students in a shorter space of time and such programs can greatly increase the skill gains of students. In short, by using the best available practices, we can increase the productivity of our existing national investment in literacy services many times over—we can get more bang for the buck.

But, tragically, there is no one institution to which teachers, program administrators and others can turn to learn what the best current practices are—no reliable source of information and advice. The reason for this, I believe, is that literacy has been so seriously neglected as a national priority for so long that we have not bothered to develop institutions that will provide advice and assistance to the people who are working in this field.

This is not, after all, a very difficult function to perform. It involves only surveying and validating best practices in a systematic way and disseminating the information to literacy providers who are eager to have it. But creating an institution that would perform this function would revolutionize the field and bring new hope to teachers and learners alike.

Simply disseminating existing best practices is not enough, however. There are some surprisingly large holes in our knowledge about adult literacy instruction—some basic tools of the trade that are missing. And there is a remarkably broad consensus about what these are. Among them are more adequate ways of measuring the level of basic skills of learners. Today many programs still rely on grade level reading tests initially designed for children. These tests do not even capture the reading abilities of adults, let alone the other basic skills problems they may have. And although more sophisticated tests have been developed, they too do not give the guidance that both teachers and learners need about exactly what each learner needs to accomplish or when he or she has accomplished it. To exaggerate slightly, running literacy programs today is like navigating without a compass—teachers must set their course by the drift of the wind and occasional sightings of landfalls.

We also do not know enough about how to use the powerful new tools of computer assisted instruction most effectively, how to teach higher order skills such as communication and problem solving and a great many other fundamental issues in this field.

Investment in research on those issues, if translated to practitioners in the field will undoubtedly increase the effectiveness and cost efficiency of the Nation's investment in literacy services many times over. And none of the research that needs to be conducted poses great intellectual difficulties. It

is all well within the reach of scholars today.

Yet the United States invests at most a few million dollars per year in research on literacy. There are at most a dozen first-rate scholars, many of them working only part time, scattered across the country. There is no excuse for our failure to mobilize a more substantial research effort. A national center of excellence with an ongoing, structured program of research responsive to the needs of the field is desperately needed, and it is clearly the most direct and straightforward response to a problem that urgently needs a direct and straightforward solution.

But disseminating current best practices and investing in research to upgrade those practices still leaves one other high priority problem unsolved. It is a very serious problem for Members of Congress, for members of the executive branch and for policymakers at the State and local level, as well as leaders of industry and labor who are concerned about the literacy problem.

Mr. Speaker, literacy services are delivered by at least a dozen Federal programs, by scores of State and local programs and by hundreds of private sector and volunteer efforts. We make a substantial national investment in literacy and we should make an even more substantial investment. But we presently have no good way of knowing which of these programs are effective and which are not, how they overlap and intersect, what their strengths and deficiencies are and how to make them better. Clearly there is a need for greater coordination, but what should we be coordinating with? What and how should we go about it? In short, we do not really know what we are getting for our national investment in literacy and how we can accomplish more with the resources we have or with greater resources.

As policymakers responsible to the public, we have a responsibility to track developments in the field better and to see to it that the information is available that will help us to improve our efforts. Again, this is not very difficult to achieve. Systematic data gathering from public programs and the private sector, analysis of outcomes and comparisons of programs, the maintenance of nationwide data bases and other similar functions are all that we require. But there is currently no institution that can perform these functions for us and for other policymakers.

Mr. Speaker, the National Center for Adult Literacy Act would address these very top priority issues in the literacy field in a direct, immediate, and forceful way. It would create a new institution, a Center for Adult Literacy, that would have as its three missions disseminating information about best

practices to the literacy providers, conducting applied research to upgrade the state of the art, and providing policymakers with assessment information to guide the improvement of public and private programs. It would be a national center of excellence to which everyone within the literacy field could turn for expert, impartial advice. In many ways, it would perform the same type of role, within the literacy field, that the National Institutes of Health or the National Institute of Standards and Technology perform in other fields: concentrating expertise on basic national needs and disseminating the results.

The National Center Act establishes this new institution as a nongovernmental, nonprofit corporation, governed by a board of directors representing both Government departments and representatives of State and local government, business, labor, literacy providers and the scholarly community.

The reasons for adopting this structure are simple. The Center should be nongovernmental primarily because many Federal departments have responsibility for literacy programs, and there is no one department where it should logically be housed. The Center might be an independent executive agency, but in my view it is too small to be weighed down with the many overhead functions that freestanding executive agencies must carry. And in my estimation, we already have too many arms of the Federal bureaucracy.

This suggests that an extra governmental organization is the best model. But in constructing such an organization, I believe that it is important to insure that its agenda reflects the priorities of all sectors of the literacy field, because it will have failed in its mission if it does not serve both all Federal agencies and the many other agencies at the State and local level and in the private sector that provide literacy services. Therefore, I believe that the governance structure in the National Center Act, while somewhat innovative, is a logical and appropriate way to construct this new institution.

The National Center Act proposes a Federal appropriation to the Center of \$15 million in fiscal year 1990, and \$30 million for each of the 4 years thereafter. After 5 years, I believe that Congress should reassess the effectiveness of this new institution and make whatever modifications are necessary. I also believe that, given the magnitude of the literacy problem and the multiplier effect that the Center will have on public and private programs, it is a bargain at this price. This is money we cannot afford not to spend. Education may seem expensive, but it is never as costly as ignorance.

Mr. Speaker, those are the elements of the National Center for Adult Liter-

acy Act. I believe that it is one of the single most important steps that we can take to meet the problems of limited basic skills that are holding our Nation back. It is a simple and relatively inexpensive measure, and I very much hope that this Congress in this session can act quickly to make it a reality.

□ 1230

ABOLISH THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BATES). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. GLICKMAN] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GLICKMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced, with eight of my colleagues, a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to provide for the direct election of the President of the United States by the people. The electoral college is an anachronism, and it is time to recognize that the world has changed dramatically since the framers of the Constitution produced this compromise system. The voters of this country do not need to be second guessed in their choice of a President.

There are several reasons that this system does not make sense in 1988. The electoral college was a compromise between the delegates at the Constitutional Convention who favored direct election by the people and those who favored election by the Congress. Those who favored election by the Congress felt that the people were unqualified to make a wise and informed choice of a leader for a new and fragile democracy. Perhaps in 18th century America, where communication was poor and citizens did not have access to information to make a wise choice, there were valid arguments for election by the Congress. However, television and radio have revolutionized everyone's access to information. Americans can make an informed choice.

There are other problems that have always existed. Small States have greater relative influence because they are guaranteed at least three electors, regardless of population. Large States skew the popular vote by giving a candidate with a 1 percent victory 100 percent of their electors. The result is that a candidate who wins the popular vote could lose in the electoral college. If neither candidate receives a majority of the electoral votes, then the House of Representatives decides the election and each State delegation gets just one vote. Again, this further distorts the vote of the people, and could create a domestic crisis of significant proportion.

I believe it is time to let the American people elect their President. As a member of the Judiciary Committee, I intend to pursue this issue in the next Congress. I should note that my colleague, JACK BROOKS, of Texas, the chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, has introduced a similar resolution. It is my belief that a majority of my colleagues, as well as a majority of the American people, strongly support this change.

THE MEDICARE ADULT DAY CARE AMENDMENTS OF 1989

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. PANETTA] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to reintroduce legislation, the Medicare Adult Day Care amendments, first introduced in 1986. The bill is intended to help more of our Nation's senior citizens and chronically ill stay in their own communities rather than being unnecessarily incarcerated in nursing homes and other institutions away from their own homes and communities. This legislation would establish a Medicare day-care benefit for chronically disabled persons, in which qualified beneficiaries would be eligible to attend adult day health centers for up to 125 days per year with a \$5 daily copayment. I am very pleased to be joined by 13 other cosponsors, including Representative ROYBAL, chairman of the Select Committee on Aging and Representative LELAND, a member of the Health and Environment Subcommittee of the Energy and Commerce Committee, in reintroducing this measure. The measure which I introduced in the last Congress, H.R. 550, had a total of 85 cosponsors, and I was very pleased that Senator Melcher introduced a companion measure, S. 1839, that also attracted considerable support. I understand and am pleased that Senator BRADLEY plans to reintroduce that measure in this Congress.

The need which this legislation attempts to address is part of a persistent yet neglected national problem that will not just disappear over time: the lack of a comprehensive national long-term health care policy. By now, the parameters of this problem have become familiar to most policymakers. The aging of the population over the next few decades—due to both demographics and longer life expectancies—will impose increasingly greater strains on an already overburdened system. The present structure of health care delivery and financing does not make effective use of total health care dollars. Entire segments of the population receive second-rate services. The United States is the only major industrialized nation in the world without a national health care policy. I think it is especially important to point out that senior citizens today spend the same percentage of their personal incomes on health care as they did before the existence of Medicare.

Moreover, Medicare provides coverage mostly for acute care situations and still largely frowns upon preventive health care services. Those requiring long term custodial care must either be wealthy enough to pay the exorbitant costs of such care out of pocket, or destitute enough to meet Medicaid eligibility requirements. The middle-income segment of the population follows the all-too-familiar spend down path, whereby they must deplete their lifelong savings before becoming eligible for any public assistance. While the Medicare Catastrophic Coverage Act of 1988 created some provision for the elderly to hold on to their resources if a spouse enters a nursing home, their savings are usually sufficient to cover only a short period of care; thereafter they become the responsibility of the State,

under whose jurisdiction they remain indefinitely.

Those critics who abhor the thought of Medicare coverage for preventive care because of the expense should just play out the scenario: today's Medicare patient unable to afford the relatively inexpensive costs of preventive or custodial community care is tomorrow's broke nursing home patient financially dependent on Medicaid. The "spend-down" requirement deprives many people of savings they have worked very hard over their lives to earn and build up. We should not shy away from shifting Medicare's focus, and that of the Nation's health system, to encompass preventive care because in the long run we will realize better health as well as great savings.

I believe it is high time that we fully consider and incorporate alternative means of caring for our Nation's ill and elderly. We need to broaden our perspective on the health care issue. Over the past few years, we have enacted significant reforms in the Medicare Program which have resulted in more efficient delivery of currently covered services. These changes have been encouraging. Now, we should be exploring ways of redesigning our health care system to meet the "big picture" human and fiscal needs of years ahead.

An oft-discussed and much lauded approach is to maximize the amount of time the individual spends in a community setting, either with their families or on their own. Aside from the obvious human benefits of avoiding institutionalization, such a strategy makes good fiscal sense as well. Measures designed to maximize a senior's independence and self-sufficiency should not be viewed as unnecessary luxuries but as sound investments.

Given the proper array of support services, countless senior citizens would be able to remain in the community for an extended period of time, reducing their dependence on publicly financed institutional care. The time has come to start putting into place the various components of a comprehensive system of long-term care alternatives. Already communities across the Nation are responding to the need as families and specialists are working together to implement creative solutions to the problem of caring for the aged. Adult day care is a particularly encouraging alternative that has already attracted widespread attention and is growing in popularity.

Adult day care, as you know, is a community-based group program designed to meet the needs of functionally impaired adults through individually tailored plans of care. It is a structured, comprehensive program that provides a variety of health, social, and related support services in a group setting on a less than 24-hour care basis. A multidisciplinary group of professionals—including a physician, a registered nurse, a physical, occupational and/or speech therapist, and, if needed, a dietician—work together to deliver the optimal configuration of services to meet the individual's needs.

Adult day care offers a number of unique benefits. It is cost-effective as compared to both institutionalization and home health care. The centers provide respite for primary care givers, reduce the incidence of acute illness through ongoing monitoring of health symptoms and preventive health care, and have been successful in avoiding or delaying institu-

tionalization. In addition, clients, many of whom live alone, receive the vital psychological benefits of mental and social stimulation not available to them when confined to the home.

A 1982 evaluation of adult day care centers in California found that 87 percent of seniors who participated in the programs maintained or improved their level of functioning. This statistic is especially significant given the fact that 63 percent of the participants were eligible for institutionalization according to Medicaid field office criteria. Clearly, it is possible to avoid both the costs and the trauma of institutionalization provided that the proper community-based services are available to those in need.

Adult day care centers are a cost-effective means of delivering those services. Because the care is provided in a group setting, day care centers can capitalize on the efficiency of providing care to more than one individual without having to act as a residential facility as well. Participants' needs are evaluated, a comprehensive care package is developed, and the necessary services are provided in a focused, efficient, and humane manner. The extensive benefits and advantages of adult day care were presented and highlighted at a hearing held last April by the Senate Special Committee on Aging.

Adult day care has grown quickly at the grassroots level over the last decade from approximately 300 programs in 1977 to over 1,600 today. Despite the success of these programs, funding is difficult to come by. Some States have taken advantage Medicaid's Section 2176 Waiver Program to provide coverage for certain low-income participants, but the Medicare-eligible population must pay out-of-pocket for these services. The result is that only the very poor or the rich can take advantage of this cost-effective alternative form of health care.

Clearly, the need and opportunity exists for some kind of adult day care coverage through the Medicare Program. Accordingly, in 1986 I first introduced the Medicare Adult Day Care amendments. This legislation, as I said, would allow adult Medicare part B beneficiaries considered "chronically impaired" to participate in adult day care programs through their supplementary Medicare insurance plans. In order to be covered for this new benefit, it must be certified that participants would otherwise require a level of care furnished in a hospital, skilled nursing facility, or intermediate care facility if the adult day care services were not provided. In addition, a maximum of 125 days per calendar year would be covered, and utilization would be subject to a \$5-per-day copayment. The limit on days was raised from 100 per year, the figure in the bill's first two versions, to 125 to allow greater utilization of the benefit.

As you know, the Catastrophic Coverage Act mandates that the Secretary of Health and Human Services conduct a study on adult day care services. Specifically, the measure first requires that the Secretary conduct a survey of adult day care services currently being provided throughout the United States. Based on the survey results, it then requires HHS to report to Congress with recommendations for appropriate standards for the cover-

age of adult day care services under Medicare. My bill has been revised to direct that the Secretary take the findings and recommendations of this study into account when devising standards for a Medicare day care benefit.

Adult day care is a humane, cost-effective alternative form of health care of the sort that we as policymakers should be encouraging, and are beginning to actively do this. I was pleased and heartened that comprehensive long-term care measures introduced in the 100th Congress by Representatives STARK and WAXMAN and Senator KENNEDY all included adult day care equally with home care, another valuable form of community-based care, as alternatives to nursing home care. In this Congress, while no major long-term care bills have yet been introduced, I understand that several will be shortly, and that a number of these are again likely to include adult day care as an alternative. I am therefore hopeful that Congress will act soon to resolve the long-term care dilemma now facing increasing numbers of our senior citizens, and that this action will include strong provisions, such as those in the above bills, allowing for extensive utilization of adult day care and home care.

Mr. Speaker, we owe the American people the wisest and most efficient allocation of their hard-earned tax dollars, and we need to spend carefully in order to reduce and eliminate our still-large budget deficit. We owe elderly Americans the respect to allow them to live out their later years in the least restrictive, most dignified environment available. Adult day care, a compassionate, cost-effective form of care, can and should be an important component of our overall long-term care system, and the Federal Government should play a role in enabling the elderly to make full use of this and other community-based forms of care. I therefore hope that my colleagues will be able to fully support the Medicare Adult Day Care Amendments of 1989.

H.R. —

A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage of adult day care under the Medicare program

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; REFERENCES IN ACT.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Medicare Adult Day Care Amendments of 1989".

(b) REFERENCES IN ACT.—Except as otherwise provided in this Act, whenever in this Act an amendment or repeal is expressed as an amendment to, or repeal of, a provision, the reference shall be deemed to be made to the Social Security Act.

SEC. 2. COVERAGE OF ADULT DAY CARE SERVICES.

(a) UNDER PART B. Section 1832 (42 U.S.C. 1395k) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(2)—

(A) by striking out "and" at the end of subparagraph (F),

(B) by striking out the period at the end of subparagraph (G) and by inserting in lieu thereof "; and", and

(C) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

"(H) adult day care for up to 125 days during any calendar year.";

(2) by redesignating subsection (b) as subsection (c); and

(3) by inserting after subsection (a) the following new subsection:

"(b) for purposes of subsection (a)(2)(H), adult day care shall be taken into account only if payment under this part is or would be, except for the limitation described in subsection (a)(2)(H) and except for the failure to comply with the request and certification requirements of section 1835(a), made with respect to such care."

(b) DEFINITIONS RELATING TO COVERAGE.—Section 1861 (42 U.S.C. 1395x) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"Adult Day Care; Adult Day Care Program

"(mm)(1) The term 'adult day care' means the following items and services provided to a chronically-impaired adult by an adult day care program under a written plan (for providing such care to such individual) established and periodically reviewed by the program's multidisciplinary team described in paragraph (2)(B)—

"(A) nursing care provided by or under the supervision of a registered professional nurse,

"(B) physical or occupational therapy or speech-language pathology,

"(C) medical social services,

"(D) personal care services under the supervision of a registered professional nurse,

"(E) planned therapeutic, social, physical, and educational activities,

"(F) transportation services from the adult's home to and from the program, and

"(G) nutritional services, including at least one meal daily and nutritional counseling and education.

"(2) The term 'adult day care program' means a public agency or private organization (or a subdivision thereof) which—

"(A)(i) is primarily engaged in providing services described in paragraph (1) to chronically-impaired adults in a group setting outside their homes on a less than 24-hour basis, and

"(ii) provides for such care and services directly or under arrangements made by the agency or organization, except that—

"(I) the agency or organization must routinely provide directly all of each of the services described in subparagraphs (A), (C), (D), and (E) of paragraph (1), and

"(II) in the case of other services described in paragraph (1) which are not provided directly by the agency or organization, the agency or organization must maintain professional management responsibility for all such services furnished to a chronically-impaired adult;

"(B) has a multidisciplinary group of personnel which—

"(i) includes at least—

"(I) one physician (as defined in subsection (r)(1)),

"(II) one registered professional nurse and one social worker employed by the agency or organization,

"(III) one consultant with skills respecting physical or occupational therapy or speech-language pathology, and

"(IV) as needed, a dietitian,

"(ii) conducts a written assessment of the health, social, and functional status of each chronically-impaired adult before the adult's admission to the program and periodically thereafter,

"(iii) develops, in consultation with the chronically-impaired adult and the adult's family, a coordinated individualized treatment plan,

"(iv) provides (or supervises the provision of) the case and services described in paragraph (1), and

"(v) establishes the policies governing the provision of such care and services;

"(C) maintains health records on all chronically-impaired adults provided such care and services;

"(D) utilizes volunteers in its provision of care and services;

"(E) in the case of an agency or organization in any State in which State or applicable local law provides for the licensing of agencies or organizations of this nature, is licensed pursuant to such law;

"(F) has procedures for obtaining appropriate aid in medical emergencies; and

"(G) meets such other requirements as the Secretary may find necessary in the interest of the health and safety of the individuals who are provided care and services by such agency or organization.

"(3) The term 'chronically-impaired adult' means an individual—

"(A) who is 18 years of age or older, and

"(B) who has a physical, emotional, mental, or neurological impairment that, but for the provision of adult day care, makes the individual likely to require the level of care provided in a hospital or in a skilled or intermediate care facility.

"(4)(A) An entity is certified as a provider of services other than as an adult day care program shall be considered, for purposes of certification as an adult day care program, to have met any requirements under paragraph (2) which are also the same requirements for certification as such other type of provider. The Secretary shall coordinate surveys for determining certification under this title so as to provide, to the extent feasible, for simultaneous surveys of an entity which seeks to be certified as an adult day care program and as a provider of services of another type.

"(B) Any entity which is certified as an adult day care program and as a provider of services of another type shall have separate provider agreements under section 1866 and shall file separate costs reports (if applicable) with respect to costs incurred in providing adult day care and in providing other services and items under this title."

SEC. 3. CERTIFICATION OF NEED.

(a) AS A CONDITION OF PAYMENT.—Section 1835(a)(2) (42 U.S.C. 1395n(a)(2)) is amended—

(1) by striking out "and" at the end of subparagraph (G),

(2) by striking out the period at the end of subparagraph (H) and inserting in lieu thereof "; and", and

(3) by inserting after subparagraph (H) the following new subparagraph:

"(I) in the case of adult day care, (i) such care is or was required because the individual needs or needed chronic care services involving skilled or custodial care, (ii) but for the provision of such services the individual is or was likely to require the level of care furnished in a hospital or in a skilled or intermediate care facility, (iii) a plan for such care has been established and is periodically reviewed by a multidisciplinary team (described in section 1861(mm)(2)(B)), and (iv) the care is or was furnished while the individual is or was under the care of a physician."

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT TO EXCLUSIONARY PROVISIONS.—Section 1862(a) (42 U.S.C. 1395y(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking out "; and" at the end of subparagraph (F) and,

(B) by striking out the semicolon at the end of subparagraph (G) and inserting in lieu thereof ", and", and

(C) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

"(H) in the case of adult day care, which are furnished to other than a chronically-impaired adult or which are not reasonable and necessary for the management of chronic illness;" and

(2) in paragraph (9), by inserting "and, in the case of adult day care, as is otherwise permitted under paragraph (1)(F)" after "paragraph (1)(C)".

SEC. 4. PAYMENT AND COINSURANCE FOR ADULT DAY CARE.

(a) PAYMENT AMOUNTS.—Section 1833(a) (42 U.S.C. 1395l(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking "and (G)" and inserting "(G), and (H)",

(2) by striking "and" at the end of paragraph (4),

(3) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (5) and inserting "; and", and

(4) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(6) in the case of services described in subparagraph (H) of section 1832(a)(2) (relating to adult day care), for each day of adult day care such a per diem amount as is based on the costs which are reasonable and related to the cost of furnishing such services or which are based on such other tests of reasonableness as the Secretary may prescribe in regulations, including those authorized under section 1861(v)(1)(A), less the coinsurance amount established under subsection (m)."

(b) DEDUCTIBLE DOES NOT APPLY.—Section 1833(b)(2) (42 U.S.C. 1395l(b)(2)) is amended by inserting ", with respect to adult day care," after "home health services".

(c) COINSURANCE AMOUNT.—Section 1833 (42 U.S.C. 1395l) is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(1) With respect to expenses incurred for each day of adult day care, the coinsurance amount is equal to \$5."

(d) LIMITING CHARGES PERMITTED BY ADULT DAY CARE PROGRAMS.—Section 1866(a)(2)(A) (42 U.S.C. 1395cc(a)(2)(A)) is amended—

(1) in clause (i), by inserting "or (l)" after "1833(b)", and

(2) in the third sentence, by inserting ", with respect to adult day care" after "1861(s)(10)(A)".

SEC. 5. CERTIFICATION OF ADULT DAY CARE PROGRAMS.

(a) CONSULTATION WITH STATE AGENCIES.—Section 1863 (42 U.S.C. 1395z) is amended by striking out "and (jj)(3)" and inserting in lieu thereof "(jj)(3), and (mm)(2)".

(b) USE OF STATE AGENCIES.—Section 1864(a) (42 U.S.C. 1395aa(a)) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by inserting ", an adult day care program," after "hospice program", and

(2) in the second sentence, by inserting "adult day care program," after "hospice program".

SEC. 6. MISCELLANEOUS CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

(a) ADULT DAY CARE PROGRAM AS A PROVIDER OF SERVICES.—Section 1861(u) (42 U.S.C. 1395x(u)) is amended by inserting "adult day care program," after "hospice program".

(b) TRANSFER ARRANGEMENTS.—Section 1861(w)(1) (42 U.S.C. 1395x(w)(1)) is amended by striking out "or hospice program" and inserting in lieu thereof "hospice program, or adult day care program".

SEC. 7. EFFECTIVE DATE AND REGULATIONS.

(a) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this Act shall apply to adult day

care provided on or after the first day of the seventh month that begins after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) **REGULATIONS.**—The Secretary of Health and Human Services, not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, shall issue such regulations as may be necessary—

(1) to define the services included in adult day care (as defined in section 1861(mm) of the Social Security Act),

(2) to establish the standards for qualification of an adult day care program under such section, and

(3) to establish the per diem rates of payment for adult day care under section 1833(a)(6) of such Act.

(c) **ADOPTION OF CERTAIN STANDARDS.**—In issuing such regulations with respect to the standards for qualification of an adult day care program, the Secretary shall take into account the recommendations reported by the Secretary to the Congress under section 1208(b) of the medicare catastrophic coverage act of 1988.

THE SPEAKER'S UNCOMMON COURAGE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. COLEMAN] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. COLEMAN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the last several weeks here on Capitol Hill and around the Nation have seen some of the most shameless demagoguery that I have ever encountered in my entire political career. That observation includes the decade I spent in the Texas Legislature and even more years in Texas politics, where political rhetoric and naked partisan posturing have been refined to the highest possible degree of the art form.

But the recent uproar over former President Reagan's proposal to increase the pay of high-level bureaucrats, Federal judges and Members of Congress has had more than the usual dose of political hot air that surrounds every issue. The level of sheer dishonesty on the part of many Members, particularly those on the other side of the aisle, has dwarfed anything I witnessed in the Texas Legislature or anywhere else. Time and time again we saw the spectacle by which Members denounced the pay raise in public yet pleaded for it in private, expecting all the while that the Speaker of the House would act as a lightning rod for them, Republican and Democrat alike.

Well, he did, and he did it for a period of time far longer than anyone had the right to expect. The daily attacks mounted, both on the amount of the raise and the procedures decided upon to consider it, but the Speaker stood his ground—stood ground for the entire membership of the House—and defended the raise and the procedures that an overwhelming majority of the House supported.

In the end, however, those who wanted to have their cake and eat it too became too cute by half. The same Members who so desperately begged for the raise in private thought they could get away with flailing it in public without ever having to face the consequences. The attacks of these Members on the issue as well as the House as an institution fed on the already-frenzied press and public, and they ended up abandoning the Speaker on the same limb on which they

urged him to climb—and climb out on their behalf, I might add.

I feel that I am in a certain position to offer these observations, Mr. Speaker, because my own personal opinion on the pay raise is well known. I happened to favor a vote on the raise, but I made that view known in an honorable way. I spoke to the Speaker in private and wrote him a personal letter, but I continue to this day to defend him personally for his courage in accepting the political heat for Members who needed cover on the issue. Even the Speaker's allies in the House have been mute, and many of them stood by to watch the daily flogging of his reputation and character without lifting a single finger of help or a single word of protest.

I am not alone in this belief that the Speaker has not been well served by those he tried to help at their own request. The rightwing newspaper, the Washington Times, one of the Speaker's severest critics, pointed out in its February 8, 1988, editorial titled "Scapegoat Wright" that the Republican leadership backed him on the pay raise in 1987 and they backed him this year, too. Even the Speaker's most outspoken antagonist among the membership of the House backed the pay raise and the original plan to adopt it, a fact that was noted by the editorial as well.

The Times' editorial continued:

The point is that Jim Wright, unlike many Members of Congress now criticizing him, had the courage to take the heat.

And that is my point exactly. The Speaker of the House exhibited not only courage, but an uncommon courage in the face of mounting odds and rising public ridicule. He has always been known to be a man of his word, and his loyalty is unquestioned. The original plan to adopt the pay raise was decided upon not only by the Speaker, but by the Republican leadership of the House as well, and that's a fact conveniently obscured in this whole debate.

Why was this plan adopted? The answer is simple. The Speaker was following the will of the House. A majority of Members of both parties wanted the pay raise without a vote, and told him so. Even after the Speaker's questionnaire had been sent out and the results examined, a clear majority of Members of both parties had told him—off the record—that they still wanted the pay raise and the original procedure.

Mr. Speaker, the events of the last few days have shown us the differences between courage and cowardice, between standing firm for what and whom you believe in, between honorable men and disgraceful conduct. The Members of this House ought to be grateful that they have a leader of such uncommon courage and such a high degree of personal loyalty to them and the institution.

I believe we have learned an important lesson here, beyond the simple ones about the substance of the issue. Members have learned that they cannot pour gasoline on a burning fire and then expect the fire to put itself out. I think we all have learned who is ready and willing to stand and fight and who is not. And we certainly learned the Republican definition of "bipartisan," which indeed included a dual approach: Urge the pay raise in private, adopt a strategy with the backing of the

Republican leadership, and then order Lee Atwater to do a national fundraising mailing to decry the Democratic pay raise.

But most importantly, we have learned that the Members of this institution have a true friend and defender in the Speaker of the House. He led where he was asked to lead, and beyond; he believed that all the Members were dealing honestly with him, and acted accordingly; and he stood his ground on everyone's behalf. He put his political life, his political fortune, and his political honor on the line, and he deserves far, far better than he has received.

A TRIBUTE TO SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE P. SHULTZ

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HOYER] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, the Vienna Review Meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe has come to a close, more than 2 years after it began in November 1986. Welcome as that news is to those of us who have been involved in the long painstaking negotiations on humanitarian, security, and economic issues, it is not the conclusion of the meeting, per se, that is noteworthy, but, rather, the terms on which it was concluded.

In the most far-reaching effort since the launching of the CSCE process in Helsinki in 1975, the 35 signatory states, including the East bloc nations, have committed themselves to a concluding document that contains comprehensive and stringent provisions on human rights. Indeed, 2 years ago many westerners thought it unimaginable that the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe would ever accept such strong human rights guarantees.

Although deeds, not words, are the ultimate test of success, these new guarantees provide more precise standards by which to measure the human rights performance of the signatory states.

Many people contributed to the successful outcome of the Vienna review meeting both in our country and from other signatory states. As Chairman of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, I had the honor to accompany one of those individuals to Vienna as he made his last official trip abroad as our Secretary of State. I speak now in praise of George Shultz.

George Shultz was one of those most responsible for the improvement in United States-Soviet relations, of which the recent constructive attitude of the Soviets toward the Vienna review meeting is but one important manifestation. Secretary Shultz has led the State Department and the Nation through a difficult period in American history. When he assumed the position in July 1982, United

States-Soviet relations had sunk to their lowest ebb, posing a threat to the stability of international system that was starkly illustrated by the Soviet walkout from the strategic arms talks in Geneva in November 1983.

Starting in that tense, strained environment, George Shultz directed American foreign policy to demonstrate to the Soviet Union and the rest of the world that while the United States was firm in its resolve to support democracy wherever and whenever it faced a threat, our country was also prepared to engage in dialog on divisive issues with any nation or group that was willing to meet in good faith. The approach taken by Secretary Shultz combined resoluteness, vision, and realism.

As in any vital, properly functioning democracy, there have been significant differences along the way between various elements of the Government, including the administration and Congress, and Democrats and Republicans. Nevertheless, there has usually been consensus on the Nation's larger goals as well as agreement that the policymaking process is stronger and hence more durable when it is conducted in a bipartisan spirit.

George Shultz has worked closely with Congress in most instances to ensure that we were kept informed of the administration's thinking on foreign affairs issues. He sought our expression of views on many of the policy issues on his desk. Unfortunately the Reagan administration's relations with Congress during the past 8 years have not always been marked by the same constructive tone which Secretary Shultz personally demonstrated during his stewardship of the State Department.

Of course, George Shultz has had plenty of experience in dealing with the legislative branch of the Federal Government. His has been a long and distinguished career in public service, beginning with his work as a senior staff economist on the President's Council of Economic Advisors during the Eisenhower administration. Mr. Shultz held several important positions during the Presidency of Richard Nixon, including Secretary of Labor, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, Chairman of the Council on Economic Policy, and Secretary of the Treasury. Before assuming his appointment at the State Department, Mr. Shultz was Chairman of President Reagan's Economic Policy Advisory Board. In this varied career, George Shultz has made an enormous contribution to the effective governing of our often unwieldy Nation.

If it is the test of time that shows the true value of an idea or policy, then history will speak highly of the legacy that George Shultz is leaving to our country. In addition to helping to build a firmer foundation for the

United States-Soviet relationship, he is also bequeathing the Nation a conceptual framework with which to approach United States-Soviet affairs; that is, the four-point agenda of: arms control, regional issues, bilateral issues, and human rights, all of which the United States has vigorously pursued with the Soviets throughout Mr. Shultz' tenure at the State Department.

United States-Soviet cooperation in all four of these areas is crucial to the smooth functioning of the international system, but in my capacity as Chairman of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, I would like to underscore the work George Shultz has done in the field of human rights.

It is easy to lose sight of human beings in mind numbing, laborious negotiations concerning, for example, resolution of emigration cases or the release of prisoners of conscience, often faceless, nameless people on whose behalf one works with incomplete, sometimes contradictory information. And it is tempting to view these thousands of individual humanitarian cases as abstract matters, detached from real life, flesh and blood people.

But to lose sight of the individuals, families, and groups at stake in the struggle for human rights is to lose one's moral compass—for it is the passionate belief in the right of each person to try to fulfill his or her dreams and goals that animates the cause of human rights. George Shultz, in his countless hours of talks with government officials and ordinary people, his thousands of miles of travel, his months upon months of endless work, has never forgotten that an individual is at the heart of all of his humanitarian endeavors. Nor has he ever swerved from his faith that universal respect for human rights can be achieved or, more important, that it must be achieved if we are to endure on this planet.

I have had the opportunity to see George Shultz at work on behalf of dissidents, refuseniks, divided families, and the unjustly imprisoned. I know of his outreach efforts at home and abroad to heighten awareness of human rights concerns, and I have witnessed the amazing results of the labor of this one man.

I would also like to acknowledge George Shultz, the man. Pravda, a publication not known for its fond goodbyes to American leaders, carried an eloquent and touching portrait of George Shultz on January 16. That respectful farewell from our country's main adversary is a meaningful and perhaps surprising tribute to this distinguished public servant.

Let me add that the phrase "Renaissance Man" is seldom used these days. In fact, many think it is neigh unto

impossible in modern society, given the explosion of information and technology and the maddening, countless demands on our time, for anyone to approach the old ideal of excellence that expresses itself in a person's intellectual achievements, physical prowess, and civic contributions. In George Shultz, though, we have an individual who combines all of those traits and has given the Nation the benefit of all of them.

To conclude, I know that I speak for everyone in this Chamber when I offer George Shultz our thanks for his years of outstanding public service and wish him all the best in the future.

As I contemplate the international challenges facing our Nation in the years to come, I am optimistic because I believe that in George Shultz' successor, James Baker, we have an individual who possesses both ideals and pragmatism and who knows that a bipartisan basis for policymaking is the surest foundation for a strong, thriving America.

President Bush said in his inaugural address, "A new breeze was blowing, the old bipartisanship must be made new again." I agree with President Bush. I believe George Shultz reflected that attitude and I look forward, Mr. Speaker, as I know you do, to the creation of that bipartisanship for a successful foreign policy, a stronger America and a more secure world.

RULES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE 101ST CONGRESS

(Mr. WHITTEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to and in accordance with clause 2(a) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, I submit for publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a copy of the rules of the Committee on Appropriations for the 101st Congress as approved by the committee on February 9, 1989:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, COMMITTEE RULES
(Adopted for the 101st Congress on February 9, 1989)

Resolved, That the rules and practices of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, in the One Hundredth Congress, except as otherwise provided hereinafter, shall be and are hereby adopted as the rules and practices of the Committee on Appropriations in the One Hundred First Congress.

The foregoing resolution adopts the following rules:

SEC. 1. POWER TO SIT AND ACT

For the purpose of carrying out any of its functions and duties under Rules X and XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee or any of its subcommittees is authorized:

(a) To sit and act at such times and places within the United States whether the House

is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, and to hold such hearings; and

(b) To require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, reports, correspondence, memorandums, papers, and documents as it deems necessary. The Chairman, or any Member designated by the Chairman, may administer oaths to any witness.

(c) A subpoena may be authorized and issued by the Committee or its subcommittees under subsection 1(b) in the conduct of any investigation or activity or series of investigations or activities, only when authorized by a majority of the Members of the Committee voting, a majority being present. The power to authorize and issue subpoenas under subsection 1(b) may be delegated to the Chairman pursuant to such rules and under such limitations as the Committee may prescribe. Authorized subpoenas shall be signed by the Chairman or by any Member designated by the Committee.

(d) Compliance with any subpoena issued by the Committee or its subcommittees may be enforced only as authorized or directed by the House.

SEC. 2. SUBCOMMITTEES

(a) The Majority Caucus of the Committee shall establish the number of subcommittees and shall determine the jurisdiction of each subcommittee.

(b) Each subcommittee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive evidence, and report to the Committee all matters referred to it.

(c) All legislation and other matters referred to the committee shall be referred to the subcommittee of appropriate jurisdiction within two weeks unless, by majority vote of the Majority Members of the full Committee, consideration is to be by the full Committee.

(d) The Majority Caucus of the Committee shall determine an appropriate ratio of Majority to Minority Members for each subcommittee. The Chairman is authorized to negotiate that ratio with the Minority; Provided, however, That party representation in each subcommittee, including ex-officio members, shall be no less favorable to the Majority than the ratio for the full Committee.

(e) The Chairman is authorized to sit as a member of any subcommittee and to participate in its work.

SEC. 3. COMMITTEE STAFF

(a) The Chairman is authorized to appoint the staff of the Committee, and make adjustments in the job titles and compensation thereof subject to the maximum rates and conditions established in Clause 6(c) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives. In addition, he is authorized, in his discretion, to arrange for their specialized training. The Chairman is also authorized to employ additional personnel as necessary.

(b) The chairman of each subcommittee may select and designate a staff member who shall serve at the pleasure of the subcommittee chairman. Such staff member shall be compensated at a rate not to exceed 75 per centum of the maximum established in Clause 6(c) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives; Provided, That no Member shall appoint more than one person pursuant to these provisions.

(c) The ranking minority member of each subcommittee may select and designate a staff member who shall serve at the pleasure of the ranking minority member. Such

staff member shall be compensated at a rate not to exceed 75 per centum of the maximum established in Clause 6(c) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives; Provided, That no Member shall appoint more than one person pursuant to these provisions.

(d) The Chairman, and the Ranking Minority Member with the approval of the Chairman, may each select and designate a staff member at an annual gross salary of not to exceed 75 per centum of the maximum established in Clause 6(c) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives and may each select and designate one additional staff member.

(e) Each Member not mentioned in subsections (a), (b), (c), or (d) of this section may select and designate a staff member who shall serve at the pleasure of that Member. Such staff member shall be compensated at a rate, determined by the Member, not to exceed 75 per centum of the maximum established in Clause 6(c) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives; Provided, That no Member shall appoint more than one person pursuant to subsections (a), (b), (c), (d), or (e); Provided further, That Members designating a staff member under this subsection must specifically certify by letter to the Chairman that the employee is needed and will be utilized for Committee work.

(f) In addition to any staff members appointed pursuant to any other subsection of this section, each Member may select and designate one additional staff member who shall serve at the pleasure of that Member. Such staff member shall be compensated at a rate, determined by the Member, not to exceed 75 per centum of the maximum established in Clause 6(c) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives; Provided, That no Member shall appoint more than one person pursuant to this subsection; Provided further, That Members designating an additional staff member under this subsection must specifically certify by letter to the Chairman that the employee is needed and will be utilized for Committee work.

SEC. 4. COMMITTEE MEETINGS

(a) Regular Meeting Day—The regular meeting day of the Committee shall be the first Wednesday of each month while the House is in session, unless the Committee has met within the past 30 days or the Chairman considers a specific meeting unnecessary in the light of the requirements of the Committee business schedule.

(b) Additional and Special Meetings—

(1) The Chairman may call and convene, as he considers necessary, additional meetings of the Committee for the consideration of any bill or resolution pending before the Committee or for the conduct of other Committee business. The Committee shall meet for such purpose pursuant to that call of the Chairman.

(2) If at least three Committee Members desire that a special meeting of the Committee be called by the Chairman, those Members may file in the Committee Offices a written request to the Chairman for that special meeting. Such request shall specify the measure or matter to be considered. Upon the filing of the request, the Committee Clerk shall notify the Chairman.

(3) If within three calendar days after the filing of the request, the Chairman does not call the requested special meeting to be held within seven calendar days after the filing of the request, a majority of the Committee Members may file in the Committee Offices

their written notice that a special meeting will be held, specifying the date and hour of such meeting, and the measure or matter to be considered. The Committee shall meet on that date and hour.

(4) Immediately upon the filing of the notice, the Committee Clerk shall notify all Committee Members that such special meeting will be held and inform them of its date and hour and the measure or matter to be considered. Only the measure or matter specified in that notice may be considered at the special meeting.

(c) Ranking Majority Member to Preside in the Absence of Chairman—If the Chairman is not present at any meeting of the Committee, the Ranking Majority Member on the Committee who is present shall preside.

(d) Business Meetings—

(1) Each meeting for the transaction of business, including the markup of legislation, of the Committee and its subcommittees shall be open to the public except when the Committee or its subcommittees, in open session and with a majority present, determines by roll call vote that all or part of the remainder of the meeting on that day shall be closed.

(2) No person other than Committee Members and such congressional staff and departmental representatives as they may authorize shall be present at any business or markup session which has been closed.

(3) The provisions of this subsection do not apply to open hearings of the Committee or its subcommittees which are provided for in Section 5(b)(1) of these Rules or to any meeting of the Committee relating solely to internal budget or personnel matters.

(e) Committee Records—

(1) The Committee shall keep a complete record of all Committee action, including a record of the votes on any question on which a roll call is demanded. The result of each roll call vote shall be available for inspection by the public during regular business hours in the Committee Offices. The information made available for public inspection shall include a description of the amendment, motion, or other proposition, and the name of each Member voting for and each Member voting against, and the names of those Members present but not voting.

(2) All hearings, records, data, charts, and files of the Committee shall be kept separate and distinct from the congressional office records of the Chairman of the Committee. Such records shall be the property of the House, and all Members of the House shall have access thereto.

(3) The records of the Committee at the National Archives and Records Administration shall be made available in accordance with Rule XXXVI of the Rules of the House, except that the Committee authorizes use of any record to which Clause 3(b)(4) of the Rules of the House would otherwise apply after such record has been in existence for 20 years. The Chairman shall notify the Ranking Minority Member of any decision, pursuant to Clause 3(b)(3) or Clause 4(b) of the Rule, to withhold a record otherwise available, and the matter shall be presented to the Committee for a determination upon the written request of any Member of the Committee.

SEC. 5. COMMITTEE AND SUBCOMMITTEE HEARINGS

(a) Overall Budget Hearings—Overall budget hearings by the Committee, includ-

ing the hearing required by Section 242(c) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 and Clause 4(a)(1) of Rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives shall be conducted in open session except when the Committee in open session and with a majority present, determines by roll call vote that the testimony to be taken at that hearing on that day may be related to a matter of national security; except that the Committee may by the same procedure close one subsequent day of hearing. A transcript of all such hearings shall be printed and a copy furnished to each Member, Delegate, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico.

(b) Other Hearings—

(1) All other hearings conducted by the Committee or its subcommittees shall be open to the public except when the Committee or subcommittee in open session and with a majority present determines by roll call vote that all or part of the remainder of that hearing on that day shall be closed to the public because disclosure of testimony, evidence, or other matters to be considered would endanger the national security or would violate any law or Rule of the House of Representatives. Notwithstanding the requirements of the preceding sentence, a majority of those present at a hearing conducted by the Committee or any of its subcommittees, there being in attendance the number required under Section 5(c) of these Rules to be present for the purpose of taking testimony, (1) may vote to close the hearing for the sole purpose of discussing whether testimony or evidence to be received would endanger the national security or violate Clause 2(k)(5) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives or (2) may vote to close the hearing, as provided in Clause 2(k)(5) of such Rule. No Member of the House of Representatives may be excluded from nonparticipatory attendance at any hearing of the Committee or its subcommittees unless the House of Representatives shall by majority vote authorize the Committee or any of its subcommittees, for purposes of a particular series of hearings on a particular article of legislation or on a particular subject of investigation, to close its hearings to Members by the same procedures designated in this subsection for closing hearings to the public; Provided, however, That the Committee or its subcommittees may by the same procedure vote to close five subsequent days of hearings.

(2) Subcommittee chairmen shall set meeting dates after consultation with the Chairman and other subcommittee chairmen with a view toward avoiding simultaneous scheduling of Committee and subcommittee meetings or hearings.

(3) Each witness who is to appear before the Committee or any of its subcommittees as the case may be, insofar as is practicable, shall file in advance of such appearance, a written statement of the proposed testimony and shall limit the oral presentation at such appearance to a brief summary, except that this provision shall not apply to any witness appearing before the Committee in the overall budget hearings.

(c) Quorum for Taking Testimony—The number of Members of the Committee which shall constitute a quorum for taking testimony and receiving evidence in any hearing of the Committee shall be two.

(d) Calling and Interrogation of Witnesses—

(1) The Minority members of the Committee or its subcommittees shall be entitled, upon request to the Chairman or subcom-

mittee chairman, by a majority of them before completion of any hearing, to call witnesses selected by the Minority to testify with respect to the matter under consideration during at least one day of hearings thereon.

(2) The Committee and its subcommittees shall observe the five-minute rule during the interrogation of witnesses until such time as each Member of the Committee or subcommittee who so desires has had an opportunity to question the witness.

(e) Broadcasting and Photographing of Committee Meetings and Hearings—

(1) The Chairman is authorized to determine the extent and nature of broadcasting and photographic coverage for the overall budget hearing and full Committee meetings and hearings, subject to the guidelines for such coverage set forth in Section 116(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 and Clause 3(f) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

(2) Unless approved by the Chairman and concurred in by a majority of the subcommittee hearings or meetings shall be recorded by electronic device or broadcast by radio or television.

(3) Unless approved by the subcommittee chairman and concurred in by a majority of the subcommittee, no subcommittee hearing or meeting or subcommittee room shall be photographed.

(4) Broadcasting and photographic coverage of subcommittee hearings and meetings authorized under the provisions of (2) and (3) above shall be subject to the guidelines for such coverage set forth in Clause 3(f) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

(f) Subcommittee Meetings—No subcommittee shall sit while the House is reading an appropriation measure for amendment under the five-minute rule or while the Committee is in session.

(g) Public Notice of Committee Hearings—The Chairman is authorized and directed to make public announcements of the date, place, and subject matter of Committee and subcommittee hearings at least one week before the commencement of such hearings. If the Committee or any of its subcommittees, as the case may be, determines that there is good cause to begin a hearing sooner, the Chairman is authorized and directed to make the announcement at the earliest possible date.

SEC. 6: PROCEDURES FOR REPORTING BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

(a) Prompt Reporting Requirement—

(1) It shall be the duty of the Chairman, except as provided in subsection (3) herein, to report or cause to be reported promptly to the House any bill or resolution approved by the Committee and to take or cause to be taken necessary steps to bring the matter to a vote.

(2) In any event, a report on a bill or resolution which the Committee has approved shall be filed within seven calendar days (exclusive of days in which the House is not in session) after the day on which there has been filed with the Committee Clerk a written request, signed by a majority of Committee Members, for the reporting of such bill or resolution. Upon the filing of any such request, the Committee Clerk shall notify the Chairman immediately of the filing of the request. This subsection does not apply to the reporting of a regular appropriation bill prior to compliance with subsection (3) herein or to the reporting of a resolution of inquiry addressed to the head of an executive department.

(3) Before reporting the first regular appropriation bill for each fiscal year, the Committee shall, to the extent practicable and in accordance with Section 307 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, complete subcommittee markup and full Committee action of all regular appropriation bills for that year and submit to the House a report comparing the Committee's recommendations with the appropriate levels of budget outlays and new budget authority as set forth in the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget for that year.

(b) Presence of Committee Majority—No measure or recommendation shall be reported from the Committee unless a majority of the Committee was actually present.

(c) Roll Call Votes—With respect to each roll call vote on a motion to report any bill or resolution, the total number of votes cast for, and the total number of votes cast against, the reporting of such a bill or resolution shall be included in the Committee report.

(d) Compliance With Congressional Budget Act—A Committee report on a bill or resolution which has been approved by the Committee shall include the statement required by Section 308(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, separately set out and clearly identified, if the bill or resolution provides new budget authority.

(e) Inflationary Impact Statement—Each Committee report on a bill or resolution reported by the Committee shall contain a detailed analytical statement as to whether the enactment of such bill or resolution into law may have an inflationary impact on prices and costs in the operation of the national economy.

(f) Changes in Existing Law—Each Committee report on a general appropriation bill shall contain a concise statement describing fully the effect of any provision of the bill which directly or indirectly changes the application of existing law.

(g) Rescissions and Transfers—Each bill or resolution reported by the Committee shall include separate headings for rescissions and transfers of unexpended balances with all proposed rescissions and transfers listed therein. The report of the Committee accompanying such a bill or resolution shall include a separate section with respect to such rescissions or transfers.

(h) Supplemental or Minority Views—

(1) If, at the time the Committee approves any measure or matter, any Committee Member gives notice of intention to file supplemental, minority, or additional views, the Member shall be entitled to not less than three calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) in which to file such views in writing and signed by the Member, with the Clerk of the Committee. All such views so filed shall be included in and shall be a part of the report filed by the Committee with respect to that measure or matter.

(2) The Committee report on that measure or matter shall be printed in a single volume which—

(i) shall include all supplemental, minority, or additional views which have been submitted by the time of the filing of the report, and

(ii) shall have on its cover a recital that any such supplemental, minority, or additional views are included as part of the report.

(3) Subsection (h)(1) of this section, above, does not preclude—

(i) the immediate filing or printing of a Committee report unless timely request for

the opportunity to file supplemental, minority, or additional views has been made as provided by such subsection; or

(ii) the filing by the Committee of a supplemental report on a measure or matter which may be required for correction of any technical error in a previous report made by the Committee on that measure or matter.

(4) If, at the time a subcommittee approves any measure or matter for recommendation to the full Committee, any Member of that subcommittee who gives notice of intention to offer supplemental, minority, or additional views shall be entitled, insofar as is practicable and in accordance with the printing requirements as determined by the subcommittee, to include such views in the Committee Print with respect to that measure or matter.

(i) Availability of Reports—A copy of each bill, resolution, or report shall be made available to each Member of the Committee at least three calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) in advance of the date on which the Committee is to consider each bill, resolution, or report; Provided, That this subsection may be waived by agreement between the Chairman and the Ranking Minority Member of the Full Committee.

SEC. 7: VOTING

(a) No vote by any Member of the Committee or any of its subcommittees with respect to any measure or matter may be cast by proxy.

(b) The vote on any question before the Committee shall be taken by the yeas and nays on the demand of one-fifth of the Members present.

SEC. 8: STUDIES AND EXAMINATIONS

The following procedure shall be applicable with respect to the conduct of studies and examinations of the organization and operation of Executive Agencies under authority contained in Section 202(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 and in Clause 2(b)(3) of Rule X, of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

(a) The Chairman is authorized to appoint such staff and, in his discretion, arrange for the procurement of temporary services of consultants, as from time to time may be required.

(b) Studies and examinations will be initiated upon the written request of a subcommittee which shall be reasonably specific and definite in character, and shall be initiated only by a majority vote of the subcommittee, with the chairman of the subcommittee and the ranking minority member thereof participating as part of such majority vote. When so initiated such request shall be filed with the Clerk of the Committee for submission to the Chairman and the Ranking Minority Member and their approval shall be required to make the same effective. Notwithstanding any action taken on such request by the chairman and ranking minority member of the subcommittee, a request may be approved by a majority of the Committee.

(c) Any request approved as provided under subsection (b) shall be immediately turned over to the staff appointed for action.

(d) Any information obtained by such staff shall be reported to the chairman of the subcommittee requesting such study and examination and to the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member, shall be made available to the members of the subcommittee concerned, and shall not be released for publication until the subcommittee so determines.

(e) Any hearings or investigations which may be desired, aside from the regular hearings on appropriation items, when approved by the Committee, shall be conducted by the subcommittee having jurisdiction over the matter.

SEC. 9: OFFICIAL TRAVEL

(a) The chairman of a subcommittee shall approve requests for travel by subcommittee members and staff for official business within the jurisdiction of that subcommittee. The ranking minority member of a subcommittee shall concur in such travel requests by minority members of that subcommittee and the Ranking Minority Member shall concur in such travel requests for Minority Members of the Committee. Requests in writing covering the purpose, itinerary, and dates of proposed travel shall be submitted for final approval of the Chairman. Specific approval shall be required for each and every trip.

(b) The Chairman is authorized during the recess of the Congress to approve travel authorizations for Committee Members and staff, including travel outside the United States.

(c) As soon as practicable, the Chairman shall direct the head of each Government agency concerned not to honor requests of subcommittees, individual Members, or staff for travel, the direct or indirect expenses of which are to be defrayed from an executive appropriation, except upon request from the Chairman.

(d) In accordance with Clause 2(n) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives and Section 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, local currencies owned by the United States shall be available to Committee Members and staff engaged in carrying out their official duties outside the United States, its territories, or possessions. No Committee Member or staff member shall receive or expend local currencies for subsistence in any country at a rate in excess of the maximum per diem rate set forth in applicable Federal law.

(e) Travel Reports—

(1) Members or staff shall make a report to the Chairman on their travel, covering the purpose, results, itinerary, expenses, and other pertinent comments.

(2) With respect to travel outside the United States or its territories or possessions, the report shall include: (1) an itemized list showing the dates each country was visited, the amount of per diem furnished, the cost of transportation furnished, and any funds expended for any other official purpose; and (2) a summary in these categories of the total foreign currencies and/or appropriated funds expended. All such individual reports on foreign travel shall be filed with the Chairman no later than sixty days following completion of the travel for use in complying with reporting requirements in applicable Federal law, and shall be open for public inspection.

(3) Each Member or employee performing such travel shall be solely responsible for supporting the amounts reported by the Member or employee.

(4) No report or statement as to any trip shall be publicized making any recommendations in behalf of the Committee without the authorization of a majority of the Committee.

(f) Members and staff of the Committee performing authorized travel on official business pertaining to the jurisdiction of the Committee shall be governed by applicable laws or regulations of the House and of the Committee on House Administration

pertaining to such travel, and as promulgated from time to time by the Chairman.

SEC. 10: ELIGIBILITY OF COMMITTEE MEMBER SERVING AS BUDGET COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN FOR APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE CHAIRMANSHIP

If the Chairman of the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives is chairman of a subcommittee on the Appropriations Committee when he becomes Budget Committee Chairman, or would be eligible to become chairman of an Appropriations subcommittee under the Rules of the Majority Caucus of the House of Representatives during his tenure as Budget Committee Chairman, the Appropriations Committee may nominate such Member to serve as chairman of such subcommittee, subject to the approval of the Majority Caucus. But, if so elected and confirmed, the Member shall take a leave of absence while Chairman of the Budget Committee, and the responsibilities of the subcommittee chairmanship shall devolve onto a temporary chairman as determined by the Appropriations Committee and the Majority Caucus of the House.

RULES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE FOR THE 101ST CONGRESS

(Mr. FORD of Michigan asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 2(a) of House Rule XI, I submit for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the Rules of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service for the 101st Congress, adopted at the committee's organizational meeting on February 8, 1989:

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

(Adopted February 8, 1989)

RULE 1. RULES OF THE HOUSE

The Rules of the House are the rules of the committee and the subcommittees so far as applicable, except that a motion to recess from day to day and a motion to dispense with the first reading (in full) of a bill or resolution, if printed copies are available, are nondebatable motions of high privilege.

RULE 2. CHAIRMAN

(a) The chairman of the committee or of a subcommittee, as appropriate, shall preside at meetings or hearings or, in his absence, the next ranking majority member present shall preside.

(b) In the temporary absence of the chairman of the committee or of a subcommittee, as appropriate, the next ranking majority member of the committee or subcommittee, as appropriate, and so on, as often as the case shall happen, shall act as chairman.

RULE 3. COMMITTEE MEETINGS

(a) A regular meeting of the committee shall be held on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month. The usual time of a regular meeting shall be 9:45 a.m. A regular meeting may be canceled by the chairman of the committee after consultation with the ranking majority member and the ranking minority member.

(b) Additional meetings of the committee may be called by the chairman as he considers necessary.

(c) A special meeting of the committee shall be held in accordance with the provisions of House Rule XI, Clause 2(c)(2).

(d) Regular, additional, and special meetings of the committee for the transaction of business shall be open to the public, except when the committee, in open session and with a majority present, determines by roll-call vote that all or part of the remainder of the meeting on that day shall be closed to the public in accordance with House Rule XI, Clause 2(g)(1).

RULE 4. RECORD OF ACTION

(a) A complete record of all committee or subcommittee action shall be kept which shall include a record of the votes on any question on which a record vote is demanded.

(b) There shall be made available for inspection by the public, at reasonable times in the offices of the committee, a record of the votes on any question on which a record vote is demanded, a description of the amendment, motion, order or other proposition on which a record vote is demanded, and the name of each member voting for and each member voting against such amendment, motion, order, or proposition, and whether by proxy or in person, and the names of those members present but not voting.

(c) A committee or subcommittee report on a bill or resolution of a public character ordered reported by a record vote shall include the number of votes cast for, and the number of votes cast against, the motion to report.

(d) The records of the committee at the National Archives and Records Administration shall be made available in accordance with rule XXXVI of the Rules of the House, except that the committee authorizes the use of any record to which clause 3(b)(4) of House Rule XXXVI would otherwise apply after such record has been in existence for 20 years. The chairman shall notify the ranking minority member of any decision, pursuant to clause 3(b)(3) or clause 4(b) of House Rule XXXVI, to withhold a record otherwise available, and the matter shall be presented to the committee for a determination on the written request of any member of the committee.

RULE 5. COMMITTEE QUORUM

(a) Except as provided under paragraphs (b) and (c) of this rule, or under House Rule XI, Clause 2(g)(2), one-third of the total membership of the committee shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of transacting committee business.

(b) A majority of the total membership of the committee shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of—

(1) reporting a measure or recommendation in accordance with rule 13(a);

(2) voting to close a meeting under rule 3(d);

(3) authorizing the issuance of a subpoena under rule 12(c); and

(4) recalling a bill, resolution, or other matter under rule 9(c).

(c) Not less than two members of the committee shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of taking testimony and receiving evidence.

(d) The presence of a quorum shall be determined and announced by the chairman before the committee shall proceed to the transaction of business and shall be recorded in the records of committee action.

RULE 6. ROLL CALL VOTE

A rollcall vote on any question may be determined by any member of the committee or for a subcommittee, as appropriate.

RULE 7. PROXIES

A member may vote on any matter before the committee or a subcommittee by proxy. A proxy shall (1) be in writing, signed by the member authorizing the proxy, and show the date and time of day that the proxy is signed; (2) assert that the member is absent on official business or is otherwise unable to be present at the meeting; (3) designate the member who is to execute the proxy authorization; and (4) be limited to a specific measure or matter and any amendments or motions pertaining thereto. A member may authorize a general proxy for motions to recess, adjourn, or other procedural matters. A proxy may not be used unless a quorum is present, cannot be used to make a quorum, and shall be presented to the chairman at the time the proxy is voted.

RULE 8. ADDRESSING COMMITTEE OR SUBCOMMITTEES

(a) Recognition by the chairman shall first be obtained by any member addressing the committee or subcommittee, as appropriate, proposing a motion, or interrogating a witness.

(b) The 5-minute rule shall apply in the markup of a bill. The 5-minute rule shall apply in the interrogation of witnesses until such time as each member who so desires has had an opportunity to question the witness.

(c) The regular order shall be observed in all proceedings, and all questions and statements in the interrogation of witnesses shall be germane to the legislation or other matters then being considered.

RULE 9. REFERENCE OF LEGISLATION

(a) Each bill, resolution, or other matter referred to the committee, subject to the provisions of this rule, shall be re-referred to the subcommittee having jurisdiction over its principal subject within 2 weeks from the date of its referral to the committee unless the chairman of the committee orders that it be held for the committee's direct consideration. If the chairman so orders, he shall inform the members of the committee of his decision and it shall not become final until 1 week after he has so informed them and then only if a majority of the members of the committee have not, in the meantime, advised him in writing of their disagreement therewith.

(b) A bill, resolution, or other matter referred by the chairman of the committee to a subcommittee may be recalled by him for the committee's direct consideration or for referral to another subcommittee. If recalled, the chairman shall inform the members of the committee of his decision and it shall not become final until 1 week after he has so informed them and then only if a majority of the members of the committee have not, in the meantime, advised him in writing of their disagreement with his decision.

(c) A bill, resolution, or other matter referred to a subcommittee may be recalled by a majority vote of the committee, a majority being present, for its direct consideration or for reference to another subcommittee.

(d) A bill, resolution, or other matter referred to the committee may be referred simultaneously by the chairman of the committee to two or more subcommittees for concurrent consideration, for consideration in sequence, or for consideration of particular parts, or the matter may be referred by

the chairman to a special ad hoc subcommittee or task force established under rule 21.

RULE 10. STATEMENTS; DEPOSITIONS

Statements, depositions, letters, and such other pertinent matter in appropriate form as may be timely submitted may be accepted for inclusion in printed hearings, records, or documents, or in the permanent files of the committee, by the chairman of the committee or subcommittee, as appropriate, without objection or upon motion duly adopted.

RULE 11. HEARINGS; WITNESSES

(a) Public announcement of the date, place, and subject matter of each hearing to be conducted by the committee, or by a subcommittee, shall be made at least 1 week before the commencement of a hearing, unless the chairman of the committee or subcommittee, as appropriate, determines that there is good cause to begin a hearing at an earlier date in which event such public announcement shall be made at the earliest possible date.

(b) Hearings shall be open to the public except when the committee, or subcommittee, as appropriate, votes to close a hearing in accordance with House Rule XI, Clause 2(g)(2).

(c) Except as otherwise provided in these rules, the scheduling of witnesses and the time allowed for the presentation of testimony and interrogation shall be the sole discretion of the chairman, unless otherwise ordered by a majority vote of the committee or subcommittee, as appropriate, a quorum being present.

(d) When any hearing is conducted upon any measure or matter, the minority party members of the committee, or subcommittee, as appropriate, upon request to the chairman by a majority of the minority party members before completion of the hearings, shall be entitled to call witnesses to testify on at least 1 day of such hearings.

(e) Each witness who is to appear before the committee, or subcommittee, as appropriate, and who has had appropriate and timely notice of such appearance shall file with the committee, or subcommittee, as appropriate, at least 48 hours in advance of his appearance, at least 100 copies of the statement of his proposed testimony and limit his oral presentation at his appearance to a brief summary of his argument. The requirement of this rule may be waived, in whole or in part, by the chairman, without objection, or pursuant to a motion duly adopted.

(f) A witness may obtain a transcript of his testimony given at a public session or, if given at an executive session, when authorized by the committee or subcommittee, as appropriate.

RULE 12. POWER TO SIT AND ACT; SUBPENA POWER; OATHS

(a) The committee and each subcommittee is authorized—

(1) to sit and act at such times and places, whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, and to hold hearings; and

(2) subject to paragraph (c), to require by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memoranda, papers, and documents as it deems necessary.

(b) The chairman of the committee or of a subcommittee, as appropriate, or any member designated by the chairman, may administer oaths to witnesses.

(c) A subpoena may be authorized and issued by the committee or by a subcommittee in the conduct of its functions and duties under House Rules X and XI or under the committee rules when authorized by a majority vote of the committee or subcommittee, as appropriate, a majority being present, or when authorized by the chairman of the committee.

(d) Authorized subpoenas shall be signed by the chairman of the committee or, in his absence, by a member designated by the chairman.

RULE 13. FILING REPORTS; SUPPLEMENTAL, MINORITY, OR ADDITIONAL VIEWS

(a) No measure or recommendation, including any report or submission required to be made to the House or to the Committee on the Budget by the committee under paragraphs (g), (h), and (i) of Clause 4 of Rule X of the Rules of the House, shall be reported unless a majority of the committee or subcommittee, as appropriate, was actually present.

(b) It shall be the duty of the chairman of the committee to report or cause to be reported promptly to the House any measure approved by the committee and to take or cause to be taken necessary steps to bring the matter to a vote.

(c) It shall be the duty of the chairman of a subcommittee to promptly request consideration in the committee of any measure approved by the subcommittee, and it shall be the duty of the chairman of the committee to schedule such measure for consideration by the committee as promptly as possible.

(d) In the event the report of the committee on a measure which has been approved by the committee has not been filed as prescribed by paragraph (b) of this rule, such report shall be filed within 7 calendar days (exclusive of days on which the House is not in session) after the day on which there has been filed with the general counsel of the committee a written request, signed by a majority of the members of the committee, for reporting of that measure.

(e) If, at the time of approval of any measure or matter by the committee, any member of the committee gives notice of intention to file supplemental, minority, or additional views, that member shall be entitled to not less than 3 calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) in which to file such views with the general counsel of the committee. Such views shall be in writing and signed by the member.

(f) All committee, subcommittee, or staff reports printed pursuant to legislative or oversight investigations and not approved by a majority of the members of the committee or subcommittee, as appropriate, shall contain the following disclaimer on the cover of such report: (This report has not been officially approved by the (subcommittee/committee) and, therefore, may not necessarily reflect the views of all of its members.)

RULE 14. LEGISLATIVE OVERSIGHT

The committee, together with its subcommittees, shall review and study, on a continuing basis, the application, administration, and execution of those laws, or parts of laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of the committee.

RULE 15. INVESTIGATIVE STAFF

Except as provided in Rule XI, clause 5(d) of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the investigative staff of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service shall be appointed as follows:

(1) The subcommittee staff shall be appointed, and may be removed, and their remuneration determined by the subcommittee chairman within the budget approved for the subcommittee by the committee;

(2) The staff assigned to the minority shall be appointed and their remuneration determined in such manner as the minority party members of the committee shall determine within the budget approved for such purposes by the committee; and

(3) The staff of the committee not assigned to a standing subcommittee or to the minority under the above provisions shall be appointed, and may be removed, and their remuneration determined by the chairman within the budget approved for such purposes by the committee.

RULE 16. SPECIAL FUNDS, BUDGET, EXPENSES, AND ACCOUNTS

(a) The chairman of each standing subcommittee shall propose and present to the chairman of the committee, for each session of the Congress, a subcommittee budget of the estimated amount of special funds necessary to carry out the anticipated activities and programs of the subcommittee for that particular session of the Congress.

(b) The chairman of the committee shall review each proposed subcommittee budget and, after consultation with the ranking minority member, shall propose and present to the committee, for each session of the Congress, a committee budget of the estimated total amount of special funds to be requested under a primary expense resolution required under House Rule XI, Clause 5, for use by the committee, both the majority and the minority, for such session of the Congress for all anticipated activities and programs of the committee and of the standing subcommittees.

(c) The staff director shall establish and maintain records and accounts, consistent with sound accounting practices, of committee and subcommittee special funds and of expenses incurred and paid as obligations of such funds. He shall prepare and submit to each member of the committee, not later than 10 days after the end of each quarter of the calendar year, an itemized report of the amounts of such funds expended and on hand at the end of the quarter. Such quarterly reports shall be made a part of the permanent official records of the committee.

(d) Vouchers for payment of obligations of special funds shall be prepared by the staff director for signature by the chairman of the committee, except as otherwise authorized by the House, and shall be supported by receipts or other documentation consistent with the requirements of the Committee on House Administration. Signed vouchers shall be returned to the staff director for entry in the committee accounts and final processing.

RULE 17. BROADCASTING OF HEARINGS

A hearing conducted by the committee, upon approval by a majority vote of the committee, a quorum being present, or a hearing conducted by a subcommittee, upon approval by a majority vote of the subcommittee, a quorum being present, may be covered in whole, or in part, by television broadcast, radio broadcast, and still photography, in accordance with House Rule XI, Clause 3, subject to the following:

(1) live coverage is to be broadcast without commercial sponsorship;

(2) no subpoenaed witness may be photographed, televised, or broadcast against his will;

(3) television cameras shall operate from fixed positions which shall not obstruct committee or subcommittee proceedings or other media;

(4) equipment must be installed prior to the hearing;

(5) lighting shall be at the lowest adequate level;

(6) still photographers shall not come between the witnesses and committee members or obstruct the other media during the hearing; and

(7) broadcast and photography personnel shall be orderly and unobtrusive and shall be currently accredited to the Radio, Television Correspondents', or the Press Photographers' Galleries, as appropriate.

RULE 18. AVAILABILITY OF SUBCOMMITTEE REPORTS

A summary and explanation of each measure or matter reported by a subcommittee shall be furnished to each member of the committee in advance of the committee meeting at which such measure or matter is to be considered.

RULE 19. TRAVEL

(a) All members of the committee shall have adequate notice prior to the date or dates fixed for investigations or hearings at locations other than Washington, D.C.

(b) Travel of members and staff of the committee or of a subcommittee to hearings, meetings, conferences, and investigations must be authorized by the chairman of the committee prior to any public notice thereof or the actual travel. Before such authorization is given, there shall be submitted to the chairman of the committee a statement in writing which includes the following:

(1) the purpose of the travel;

(2) the dates during which the travel is to be made and the date or dates of the event for which the travel is being made;

(3) the location of the event for which the travel is to be made; and

(4) the names of members and staff seeking authorization.

(c) A report on the travel (except travel in connection with hearings) of each member or staff member shall be submitted to the chairman of the committee as soon as possible after the trip is completed.

(d) Not later than 60 days after the completion of foreign travel, each member or staff member shall submit to the chairman of the committee an itemized report showing the dates each country was visited, the amount of per diem furnished, the cost of transportation furnished, any funds expended for any other official purpose, and shall summarize in these categories the total foreign currencies and/or appropriated funds expended. Such reports shall be made available for inspection by the public, as required by House Rule XI, Clause 2(n).

(e) To facilitate the oversight and other legislative and investigative activities of the committee, the chairman of the committee may, at the request of a subcommittee chairman, make a temporary assignment of any member of the committee to such subcommittee for the purpose of enabling such member to participate in any public hearing, investigation, or study by such subcommittee to be held outside of Washington, D.C.

RULE 20. CLASSIFIED MATERIAL

(a) All classified material received by the committee or by a subcommittee shall be deemed to have been received in executive

session and shall be given appropriate safe-keeping.

(b) The chairman of the committee shall establish such procedures as in his judgment may be necessary to prevent the unauthorized disclosure of any such classified material. Such procedures shall, however, insure access to this information at the committee offices by any member of the committee or any other Member of the House of Representatives who has requested the opportunity to review such material.

RULE 21. STANDING AND SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEES

There shall be seven standing subcommittees of the committee. The Subcommittee on Investigations shall have investigative jurisdiction over all matters within the jurisdiction of the committee, and the other six subcommittees shall have legislative and investigative jurisdiction as provided under paragraphs (2) through (7) of rule 22. In addition to the standing subcommittees, the chairman of the committee may establish such special ad hoc subcommittees, and task forces and assign to them such jurisdiction as the chairman deems necessary.

RULE 22. JURISDICTION OF SUBCOMMITTEES

The titles and jurisdiction of the standing subcommittees shall be as follows:

(1) *Subcommittee on Investigations.*—The investigation, review and study, on a continuing basis, of the application, administration, and execution of those laws, or parts of laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of the committee.

(2) *Subcommittee on Compensation and Employee Benefits.*—Compensation, including pay rates and pay systems; the merit pay system; dual compensation; classification of positions; leave; allowances; retirement; insurance; health benefits; and other benefits of Federal officers and employees.

(3) *Subcommittee on Human Resources.*—Federal civilian personnel requirements and ceilings, including the establishment of supergrade and executive level positions; effect of Government reorganizations on Federal personnel; employee utilization; reductions in force; contracting out; rights of privacy; code of ethics, including financial disclosure and conflicts of interest; alternative work schedules; White House personnel authorization; and intergovernmental personnel programs.

(4) *Subcommittee on the Civil Service.*—Federal civil service matters, generally, except those matters, specifically within the jurisdiction of other subcommittees; Federal labor management relations (excluding the Postal Service); the Senior Executive Service; productivity of Federal employees; and employee political activities.

(5) *Subcommittee on Postal Operations and Services.*—The United States Postal Service and the Postal Rate Commission, generally, including operation and administration thereof; postal finances and expenditures (except those relating to matters within the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Postal Personnel and Modernization); public service aspects, requirements, and reimbursements; and the United States mails (except those matters specifically within the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Postal Personnel and Modernization).

(6) *Subcommittee on Postal Personnel and Modernization.*—Postal officers and employees, generally, including their status and appointment; postal management and other personnel requirements and practices; employee utilization; postal labor management relations; postal facilities and mechaniza-

tion, including modernization and research and development; mailability of matter; mail transportation; and military mail.

(7) *Subcommittee on Census and Population.*—The Bureau of the Census, generally; population and demography; statistics collection; reporting and data processing activities of the Government, generally; and holidays and celebrations.

RULE 23. MEMBERSHIP OF SUBCOMMITTEES

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), each subcommittee shall have five members, divided between the majority and minority members in the ratio of three to two.

(b) The Subcommittee on Postal Operations and Services shall have seven members, divided between the majority and minority members in the ratio of four to three.

(c) The chairman and ranking minority member of the committee shall be ex officio voting members of each subcommittee on which they do not serve.

(d) Each member of the committee may sit with any subcommittee during its hearings, but no member who is not a member of a subcommittee shall vote on any matter before that subcommittee.

RULE 24. POWERS AND DUTIES OF SUBCOMMITTEES

Each subcommittee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, conduct investigations, receive evidence, and report to the committee on all matters referred to it. Subcommittee chairmen shall set meeting and hearing dates after consultation with the chairman of the committee and other subcommittee chairmen with a view toward avoiding simultaneous scheduling of committee and subcommittee meetings or hearings whenever possible. A subcommittee may exercise none of the powers or authorities hereinbefore provided with respect to any investigation or other activity which is not within the jurisdiction of the subcommittee or which requires the expenditure of funds in excess of the subcommittee's budget as approved by the committee, except upon authorization by a majority vote of the committee, a quorum being present.

RULE 25. REQUIRED MEETING

Each standing subcommittee, as referred to in rule 22, shall meet for the transaction of subcommittee business from time to time while Congress is in session, at a time and on a day determined by the subcommittee with due regard to the time and dates of the regular meetings of the committee and other subcommittees. All meetings of each subcommittee shall be open to the public except when the subcommittee, in open session and with a majority present, determines by rollcall vote that all or part of the remainder of the meeting on that day shall be closed to the public in accordance with House Rule XI, Clause 2(g)(1).

RULE 26. SUBCOMMITTEE QUORUM

(a) Except as provided under paragraphs (b) and (c) of this rule, or under House Rule XI, Clause 2(g)(2), one-third of the total membership of a subcommittee shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of transacting subcommittee business.

(b) A majority of the total membership of a subcommittee shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of—

(1) reporting a measure or recommendation to the committee;

(2) voting to close a meeting under rule 25; and

(3) authorizing the issuance of a subpoena under rule 12(c).

(c) Not less than two members of a subcommittee shall constitute a quorum for the

purpose of taking testimony and receiving evidence.

RULE 27. AMENDMENTS

Any amendment offered to any pending legislation before the committee must be made available in written form when requested by any member of the committee. If such amendment is not available in written form when requested, the chairman shall allow an appropriate period of time for the provision thereof.

RULE 28. OTHER ACTIONS; STAFF SUPERVISION

The chairman of the committee may establish such other procedures and take such actions as may be necessary to carry out the foregoing rules or to facilitate the effective operation of the committee, including the general supervision of the statutory and investigative staffs of the committee.

RULE 29. RECORDING OF COMMITTEE PROCEEDINGS

(a) Tape recordings (including video recordings) of any full committee or subcommittee hearing or meeting (or any portion thereof) may be permitted only when approved by the chairman and ranking minority member of the committee or subcommittee, as appropriate. Individuals seeking permission to record committee or subcommittee proceedings shall be advised that the transcript of the proceedings as produced by the committee or subcommittee reporter constitutes the sole "official" transcript of such proceedings.

(b) Paragraph (a) does not apply to television or radio broadcasts of committee or subcommittee hearings referred to in rule 17.

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION FOR THE 101ST CONGRESS

(Mr. ANNUNZIO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House rule XI, clause 2(a), I submit for publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, a copy of the rules of the Committee on House Administration, as approved by the committee on February 8, 1989:

RULES FOR THE COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION

RULE NO. 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

(a) The Rules of the House are the rules of the committee and subcommittees so far as applicable, except that a motion to recess from day to day is a motion of high privilege in committees and subcommittees. Each subcommittee of the committee is a part of the committee and is subject to the authority and direction of the committee and to its rules so far as applicable.

(b) The committee is authorized at any time to conduct such investigations and studies as it may consider necessary or appropriate in the exercise of its responsibilities under Rule X of House Rules and (subject to the adoption of expense resolutions as required by Rule XI, clause 5 of House Rules) to incur expenses (including travel expenses) in connection therewith.

(c) The committee is authorized to have printed and bound testimony and other data presented at hearings held by the committee. All costs of stenographic services and transcripts in connection with any meeting

or hearing of the committee shall be paid from the contingent fund of the House.

(d) The committee shall submit to the House, not later than January 2 of each odd-numbered year, a report on the activities of the committee under Rule X and XI of House Rules during the Congress ending at noon on January 3 of such year.

(e) The committee's rules shall be published in the Congressional Record not later than 30 days after the Congress convenes in each odd-numbered year.

RULE NO. 2. REGULAR AND SPECIAL MEETINGS

(a) The regular meeting date of the Committee on House Administration shall be the first Wednesday of every month when the House is in session in accordance with Clause 2(b) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House. Additional meetings may be called by the chairman as he may deem necessary or at the request of a majority of the members of the committee in accordance with Clause 2(c) of Rule XI of the House of Representatives. The determination of the business to be considered at each meeting shall be made by the chairman subject to Clause 2(c) of Rule XI of the House of Representatives. A regularly scheduled meeting need not be held if there is no business to be considered.

(b) If the chairman of the committee or subcommittee is not present at any meeting of the committee or subcommittee the ranking member of the majority party on the committee or subcommittee who is present shall preside at the meeting.

(c) The committee may not sit, without special leave, while the House is reading a measure for amendment under the 5-minute rule.

RULE NO. 3. OPEN MEETINGS

As required by Clause 2(g), Rule XI, each meeting for the transaction of business, including the markup of legislation, of the committee or its subcommittees, shall be open to the public except when the committee or subcommittee, in open session and with a quorum present, determines by rollcall vote that all or part of the remainder of the meeting on that day shall be closed to the public: *Provided, however,* That no person other than members of the committee, and such congressional staff and such departmental representatives as they may authorize, shall be present in any business or markup session which has been closed to the public. This provision does not apply to any meeting that relates solely to internal budget or personnel matters.

RULE NO. 4. RECORDS AND ROLLCALLS

(a) The result of each rollcall vote in any meeting of the committee shall be made available for inspection by the public at reasonable times at the committee offices, including a description of the amendment, motion, order or other proposition; the name of each member voting for and against, and whether by proxy or in person, and the members present but not voting.

(b) All Committee hearings, records, data, charts, and files shall be kept separate and distinct from the congressional office records of the member serving as chairman of the committee; and such records shall be the property of the House and all members of the House shall have access thereto.

(c) In order to facilitate committee compliance with Paragraph (e)(1) of Clause 2, Rule XI, each subcommittee shall keep a complete record of all subcommittee actions which shall include a record of the votes on any question on which a rollcall vote is demanded. The result of each such rollcall

vote shall be promptly made available to the full committee for inspection by the public at reasonable times in the offices of the committee. Information so available for public inspection shall include a description of the amendment, motion, order or other proposition and the name of each member voting for and each member voting against such amendment, motion, order, or other proposition, and whether by proxy or in person, and the names of those members present but not voting.

(d) All subcommittee hearings, records, data, charts, and files, shall be kept distinct from the congressional office records of the member serving as chairman of the subcommittee. Such records shall be coordinated with the records of the full committee, shall be the property of the House, and all members of the House shall have access thereto.

RULE NO. 5. PROXIES

A vote by any member in the committee or in any subcommittee may be cast by proxy, but such proxy must be in writing and in the hands of the chief clerk of the committee or the clerk of the subcommittee, as the case may be, during each rollcall in which such member's proxy is to be voted. Each proxy shall designate the member who is to execute the proxy authorization and shall be limited to a specific measure or matter and any amendments or motions pertaining thereto; except that a member may authorize a general proxy only for motions to recess, adjourn or other procedural matters. Each proxy to be effective shall be signed by the member assigning his vote and shall contain the date and time of day that the proxy is signed. Proxies may not be counted for a quorum. The member does not have to appear in person to present the proxy.

RULE NO. 6. POWER TO SIT AND ACT; SUBPOENA POWER

(a) For the purpose of carrying out any of its functions and duties under House Rules X and XI the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized (subject to subparagraph (b)(1) of this paragraph)—

(1) to sit and act at such times and places within the United States, whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, and to hold such hearings, and

(2) to require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memorandums, papers, and documents as it deems necessary. The chairman of the committee, or any member designated by the chairman, may administer oaths of any witness.

(b)(1) A subpoena may be authorized and issued by a committee or subcommittee under subparagraph (a)(2) in the conduct of any investigation or series of investigations or activities, only when authorized by a majority of the members voting, a majority being present. The power to authorize and issue subpoenas under subparagraph (a)(2) may be delegated to the chairman of the committee pursuant to such rules and under such limitations as the committee may prescribe. Authorized subpoenas shall be signed by the chairman of the committee or by any member designated by the committee.

(2) Compliance with any subpoena issued by the committee or subcommittee under subparagraph (a)(2) may be enforced only as authorized or directed by the House.

RULE NO. 7. QUORUMS

No measure or recommendation shall be reported to the House unless a majority of the committee is actually present. For the

purposes of taking any action other than reporting any measure, issuance of a subpoena, closing meetings, promulgating Committee orders, or changing the Rules of the Committee, the quorum shall be one-third of the members of the Committee. For purposes of taking testimony and receiving evidence, two Members shall constitute a quorum.

RULE NO. 8. AMENDMENTS

Any amendment offered to any pending legislation before the committee must be made available in written form when requested by any member of the committee. If such amendment is not available in written form when requested, the chair will allow an appropriate period of time for the provision thereof.

RULE NO. 9. HEARING PROCEDURES

(a) The chairman, in the case of hearings to be conducted by the committee, and the appropriate subcommittee chairman, in the case of hearings to be conducted by a subcommittee, shall make public announcement of the date, place, and subject matter of any hearing to be conducted on any measure or matter at least 1 week before the commencement of that hearing unless the committee determines that there is good cause to begin such hearing at an earlier date. In the latter event the chairman or the subcommittee chairman whichever the case may be shall make such public announcement at the earliest possible date. The clerk of the committee shall promptly notify the Daily Digest Clerk of the Congressional Record as soon as possible after such public announcement is made.

(b) Unless excused by the chairman, each witness who is to appear before the committee or a subcommittee shall file with the clerk of the committee, at least 48 hours in advance of his appearance, a written statement of his proposed testimony and shall limit his oral presentation to a summary of his statement.

(c) When any hearing is conducted by the committee or any subcommittee upon any measure or matter, the minority party members on the committee shall be entitled, upon request to the chairman by a majority of those minority members before the completion of such hearing, to call witnesses selected by the minority to testify with respect to that measure or matter during at least one day of hearings thereon.

(d) All other members of the committee may have the privilege of sitting with any subcommittee during its hearing or deliberations and may participate in such hearings or deliberations, but no member who is not a member of the subcommittee shall vote on any matter before such subcommittee.

(e) Committee members may question witnesses only when they have been recognized by the chairman for that purpose, and only for a 5-minute period until all members present have had an opportunity to question a witness. The 5-minute period for questioning a witness by any one member can be extended only with the unanimous consent of all members present. The questioning of a witness in both full and subcommittee hearings shall be initiated by the chairman, followed by the ranking minority party member and all other members alternating between the majority and minority. In recognizing members to question witnesses in this fashion, the chairman shall take into consideration the ratio of the majority to minority members present and shall establish the order of recognition for questioning in such a manner as not to dis-

advantage the members of the majority. The chairman may accomplish this by recognizing two majority members for each minority member recognized.

(f) The following additional rules shall apply to hearings:

(1) The chairman at a hearing shall announce in an opening statement the subject of the investigation.

(2) A copy of the committee rules and this clause shall be made available to each witness.

(3) Witnesses at hearings may be accompanied by their own counsel for the purpose of advising them concerning their constitutional rights.

(4) The chairman may punish breaches of order and decorum, and of professional ethics on the part of counsel, by censure and exclusion from the hearings; and the committee may cite the offender to the House for contempt.

(5) If the committee determines that evidence or testimony at a hearing may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person, it shall—

(A) afford such person an opportunity voluntarily to appear as a witness;

(B) receive such evidence or testimony in executive session; and

(C) receive and dispose of requests from such person to subpoena additional witnesses.

(6) Except as provided in subparagraph (5), the chairman shall receive and the committee shall dispose of requests to subpoena additional witnesses.

(7) No evidence or testimony taken in executive session may be released or used in public sessions without the consent of the committee.

(8) In the discretion of the committee, witnesses may submit brief and pertinent sworn statements in writing for inclusion in the record. The committee is the sole judge of the pertinency of testimony and evidence adduced at its hearing.

(9) A witness may obtain a transcript copy of his testimony given at a public session or, if given at an executive session, when authorized by the committee.

RULE NO. 10. PROCEDURES FOR REPORTING BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

(a)(1) It shall be the duty of the chairman of the committee to report or cause to be reported promptly to the House any measure approved by the committee and to take or cause to be taken necessary steps to bring the matter to a vote.

(2) In any event, the report of the committee on a measure which has been approved by the committee shall be filed within 7 calendar days (exclusive of days on which the House is not in session) after the day on which there has been filed with the clerk of the committee a written request, signed by a majority of the members of the committee, for the reporting of that measure. Upon the filing of any such request, the clerk of the committee shall transmit immediately to the chairman of the committee notice of the filing of that request.

(b)(1) No measure or recommendation shall be reported from the committee unless a majority of the committee was actually present.

(2) With respect to each rollcall vote on a motion to report any bill or resolution of a public character, the total number of votes cast for, and the total number of votes cast against, the reporting of such bill or resolution shall be included in the committee report.

(c) The report of the committee on a measure which has been approved by the committee shall include—

(1) the oversight findings and recommendations required pursuant to clause 2(b)(1) of Rule X of the House separately set out and clearly identified;

(2) the statement required by section 308(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, separately set out and clearly identified, if the measure provides new budget authority or new or increased tax expenditures;

(3) the estimate and comparison prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office under section 403 of such Act, separately set out and clearly identified, whenever the Director (if timely submitted prior to the filing of the report) has submitted such estimate and comparison to the committee; and

(4) a summary of the oversight findings and recommendations made by the Committee on Government Operations under clause 4(c)(2) of Rule X of the House separately set out and clearly identified whenever such findings and recommendations have been submitted to the legislative committee in a timely fashion to allow an opportunity to consider such findings and recommendations during the committee's deliberations on the measure.

(d) Each report of the committee on each bill or joint resolution of a public character reported by the committee shall contain a detailed analytical statement as to whether the enactment of such bill or joint resolution into law may have an inflationary impact on prices and costs in the operation of the national economy.

(e) If, at the time of approval of any measure or matter by the committee, any member of the committee gives notice of intention of file supplemental, minority, or additional views, that member shall be entitled to not less than 3 calendar days, commencing on the day on which the measure or matter(s) was approved, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, in which to file such views, in writing and signed by that member, with the clerk of the committee. All such views so filed by one or more members of the committee shall be included within, and shall be a part of, the report filed by the committee with respect to that measure or matter. The report of the committee upon that measure or matter shall be printed in a single volume which—

(1) shall include all supplemental, minority, or additional views which have been submitted by the time of the filing of the report, and

(2) shall bear upon its cover a recital that any such supplemental, minority, or additional views (and any material submitted under subdivisions (3) and (4) of subparagraph (c)) are included as part of the report. This subparagraph does not preclude—

(A) the immediate filing or printing of a committee report unless timely request for the opportunity to file supplemental, minority, or additional views has been made as provided by this subparagraph; or

(B) the filing by any such committee of any supplemental report upon any measure or matter which may be required for the correction of any technical error in a previous report made by that committee upon that measure or matter.

(f) If hearings have been held on any such measure or matter so reported, the committee shall make every reasonable effort to have such hearings printed and available for distribution to the members of the House

prior to the consideration of such measure or matter in the House.

RULE NO. 11. SUBCOMMITTEE OVERSIGHT

The standing subcommittees of the committee shall conduct oversight of matters within their jurisdiction in accordance with Rule X, clauses 2 and 3 of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

RULE NO. 12. REVIEW OF CONTINUING PROGRAMS; BUDGET ACT PROVISIONS

(a) The committee shall, in its consideration of all bills and joint resolutions of a public character within its jurisdiction, insure that appropriation for continuing programs and activities of the Federal Government and the District of Columbia government will be made annually to the maximum extent feasible and consistent with the nature, requirement, and objectives of the programs and activities involved. For the purposes of this paragraph a Government agency includes the organizational units of government listed in clause 7(c) of Rule XIII of House Rules.

(b) The committee shall review, from time to time, each continuing program within its jurisdictions for which appropriations are not made annually in order to ascertain whether such program could be modified so that appropriations therefor would be made annually.

(c) The committee shall, on or before March 15 of each year, submit to the Committee on the Budget (1) its views and estimates with respect to all matters to be set forth in the concurrent resolution on the budget for the ensuing fiscal year which are within its jurisdiction or functions, and (2) an estimate of the total amounts of new budget authority, and budget outlays resulting therefrom, to be provided or authorized in all bills and resolutions within its jurisdiction which it intends to be effective during that fiscal year.

(d) As soon as practicable after a concurrent resolution on the budget for any fiscal year is agreed to, the committee (after consulting with the appropriate committee or committees of the Senate) shall subdivide any allocation made to it, the joint explanatory statement accompany the conference report on such resolution, and promptly report such subdivisions to the House, in the manner provided by section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(e) Whenever the committee is directed in a concurrent resolution on the budget to determine and recommend changes in laws, bills, or resolutions under the reconciliation process it shall promptly make such determination and recommendations, and report a reconciliation bill or resolution (or both) to the House or submit such recommendations to the Committee on the Budget, in accordance with the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

RULE NO. 13. BROADCASTING OF COMMITTEE HEARINGS

The rule for the broadcasting of committee hearings shall be the same as Rule XI, clause 3 of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

RULE NO. 14. COMMITTEE AND SUBCOMMITTEE STAFF

Except as provided in Rule XI, clause 5(d) of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the staff of the Committee on House Administration shall be appointed as follows:

A. The subcommittee staff shall be appointed, and may be removed, and their remuneration determined by the subcommit-

tee chairman within the budget approved for the subcommittee by the full committee;

B. The staff assigned to the minority shall be appointed and their remuneration determined in such manner as the minority party members of the committee shall determine within the budget approved for such purposes by the committee;

C. The employees of the committee not assigned to a standing subcommittee or to the minority under the above provisions shall be appointed, and may be removed, and their remuneration determined by the chairman within the budget approved for such purposes by the committee.

RULE NO. 15. TRAVEL OF MEMBERS AND STAFF

(a) Consistent with the primary expense resolution and such additional expense resolutions as may have been approved, the provisions of this rule shall govern travel of committee members and staff. Travel for any member or any staff member shall be paid only upon the prior authorization of the chairman. Travel may be authorized by the chairman for any member and any staff member in connection with the attendance of hearings conducted by the committee or any subcommittee thereof and meetings, conferences, and investigations which involve activities or subject matter under the general jurisdiction of the committee. Before such authorization is given there shall be submitted to the chairman in writing the following:

- (1) The purpose of the travel;
- (2) The dates during which the travel will occur;
- (3) The locations to be visited and the length of time to be spent in each;
- (4) The names of members and staff seeking authorization.

(b)(1) In the case of travel outside the United States of members and staff of the committee or of a subcommittee for the purpose of conducting hearings, investigations, studies, or attending meetings and conferences involving activities or subject matter under the legislative assignment of the committee or pertinent subcommittee, prior authorization must be obtained from the chairman. Before such authorization is given, there shall be submitted to the chairman, in writing, a request for such authorization. Each request, which shall be filed in a manner that allows for a reasonable period of time for review before such travel is scheduled to begin, shall include the following:

- (A) the purpose of the travel;
- (B) the dates during which the travel will occur;
- (C) the names of the countries to be visited and the length of time to be spent in each;
- (D) an agenda of anticipated activities for each country for which travel is authorized together with a description of the purpose to be served and the areas of committee jurisdiction involved; and
- (E) the names of members and staff for whom authorization is sought.

(2) Requests for travel outside the United States shall be initiated by the Chairman and shall be limited to members and permanent employees of the committee.

(3) At the conclusion of any hearing, investigation, study, meeting or conference for which travel outside the United States has been authorized pursuant to this rule, each subcommittee (or members and staff attending meetings or conferences) shall submit a written report to the chairman covering the activities and other pertinent

observations or information gained as a result of such travel.

(c) Members and staff of the committee performing authorized travel on official business shall be governed by applicable laws, resolutions, or regulations of the House and of the Committee on House Administration pertaining to such travel.

RULE NO. 16. NUMBER AND JURISDICTION OF SUBCOMMITTEES

(a) There shall be six Standing Subcommittees. The ratio (majority/minority) and jurisdiction of the subcommittees shall be:

Subcommittee on Accounts. (7/4)—Internal budget matters; expenditures from the contingent fund; changes in amounts of allowances; and consultant contracts for committees.

Subcommittee on Procurement and Printing. (3/2)—Matters pertaining to procurement contracts for goods. Matters pertaining to printing, depository libraries, material printed in Congressional Record, and executive papers.

Subcommittee on Office Systems. (3/2)—Matters pertaining to furniture, electrical and mechanical office equipment and other accoutrements for use in the office of members, officers or committees and matters pertaining to the development of management systems for such offices.

Subcommittee on Personnel and Police. (3/2)—Matters pertaining to House employees and Police, parking, restaurant, barber and beauty shop, and other House facilities and services.

Subcommittee on Elections. (7/4)—Matters pertaining to the election of President, Vice President, and Members of Congress; corrupt practices; credentials and qualifications and Federal elections generally, including the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 and the Federal Election Commission.

Subcommittee on Libraries and Memorials. (3/2)—Matters pertaining to the Library of Congress; statutory and pictures; acceptance or purchase of works of art for the Capitol; purchase of books and manuscripts; erection of monuments to the memory of individuals; matters relating to the Smithsonian Institution and the incorporation of similar institutions.

(b) The Chairman of the Committee may appoint such ad hoc subcommittees as he deems appropriate.

(c) The Chairman of the Committee and the ranking minority member shall serve as ex officio members without vote of all subcommittees of the committee unless either member is appointed as a voting member of any subcommittee.

RULE NO. 17. POWERS AND DUTIES OF SUBCOMMITTEES

Each subcommittee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive evidence, and report to the full committee on all matters referred to it. Subcommittee chairmen shall set meetings dates after consultation with the chairman of the full committee and other subcommittee chairmen, with a view toward avoiding simultaneous scheduling of committee or subcommittee meetings or hearings wherever possible. It shall be the practice of the committee that meetings of subcommittees not be scheduled to occur simultaneously with meetings of the full committee. In order to ensure orderly and fair assignment of hearing and meeting rooms, hearings and meetings should be arranged in advance with the chairman through the staff director of the committee.

RULE NO. 18. REFERRAL OF LEGISLATION TO SUBCOMMITTEES

All legislation and other matters referred to the committee shall be referred by the chairman to the subcommittee of appropriate jurisdiction within 2 weeks, unless by majority vote of the members of the full committee, consideration is to be otherwise effected. The chairman may refer the matter simultaneously to two or more subcommittees, consistent with House Rule X, for concurrent consideration or for consideration in sequence (subject to appropriate time limitations), or divide the matter into two or more parts and refer each such part to a different subcommittee, or refer the matter pursuant to House Rule X to an ad hoc subcommittee appointed by the chairman for the specific purpose of considering that matter and reporting to the full committee thereon, or such other provisions as may be considered appropriate. The chairman may designate a subcommittee chairman or other member to take responsibility as "floor manager" of a bill during its consideration in the House.

RULE NO. 19. OTHER PROCEDURES AND REGULATIONS

The chairman of the full committee may establish such other procedures and take such actions as may be necessary to carry out the foregoing rules or to facilitate the effective operation of the committee.

RULE NO. 20. DESIGNATION OF CLERK OF THE COMMITTEE

For the purposes of these rules and the Rules of the House of Representatives, the staff director of the committee shall act as the clerk of the committee.

RULES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS FOR THE 101ST CONGRESS

(Mr. UDALL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, the following rules for the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs are herewith submitted pursuant to rule XI, clause 2, paragraph 2(a):

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

A. RULES OF GENERAL APPLICATION

Rule 1. Rules of the House.—The Rules of the House of Representatives are the rules of its Committees and Subcommittees so far as applicable, except that a motion to recess from day to day is a motion of high privilege in Committees and Subcommittees. Written rules adopted by the Committees, not inconsistent with the Rules of the House, shall be binding on each Subcommittee. Each Subcommittee of a Committee is a part of that Committee and is subject to the authority and direction of that Committee, Rule XI of the Rules of the House, which pertains entirely to Committee procedure, is incorporated and made a part of the Rules of the Committee which are supplementary to the Rules of the House.

Rule 2. Time, Place of Meetings.—(a) While Congress is in session, regular business meetings of the Committee shall be held in the regularly assigned committee room, Longworth House Office Building, beginning at 9:45 a.m. on each Wednesday, except that whenever any regularly sched-

uled party caucus or conference conflicts with such meeting of the Committee, then the Committee shall meet at a later time or on Thursday or on such other day as may be mutually agreed upon by the Chair and the Ranking Minority Member. Such meeting shall be called to order and presided over by the Chair, or in the absence of the Chair, by the ranking majority member of the Committee present.

(b) Special meetings shall be held at the call of the Chair or upon written request of Members of the Committee as provided in Rule XI, Clause 2, of the Rules of the House. When a regularly called party caucus or party conference is scheduled to be in session after 10 a.m. on any day, and the Chair is so advised not later than 12 noon on the preceding day, the regularly scheduled Committee meeting for that day shall be rescheduled at a later time or as provided in paragraph (a) of this rule.

(c) Each meeting of the Committee or any of its Subcommittees for the transaction of business, including the mark-up of legislation, shall be open to the public except when the Committee or Subcommittee, in open session and with a majority present, determines by rollcall vote that all or part of the remainder of the meeting on that day shall be closed to the public because disclosure of testimony, evidence or other matters to be considered would endanger the national security or would violate any law or rule of the House of Representatives: *Provided, however,* That no person other than Members of the Committee and such congressional staff and such departmental representatives as they may authorize shall be present at any business or mark-up session which has been closed to the public. This paragraph does not apply to any meeting that relates solely to internal budget or personnel matters.

Rule 3. Agenda for Meetings.—The agenda for Committee meetings setting out all items of business to be considered, shall be available and delivered to the office of each Member at least 48 hours in advance of the meeting. *Provided,* That this requirement may be waived by a majority vote, a quorum being present.

Rule 4. Adjournment of Meetings.—A motion to adjourn shall not be approved unless the Chair, in his discretion, recognizes a Member for the purpose of making such motion and the motion is approved by a majority of the Members present and voting.

Rule 5. Committee Procedure.—(a) The date, time, place and subject matter of all public hearings of the Committee or any of its Subcommittees shall be announced at least 1 week in advance of the commencement of such hearings. If the Committee, or any of its Subcommittees, determines that there is good cause to expedite the hearing, it shall make the announcement at the earliest possible date. Any such announcement shall be promptly published in the Daily Digest.

(b) Each hearing conducted by the Committee or Subcommittee thereof shall be open to the public except when the Committee or Subcommittee, in open session and with a majority present, determines by rollcall vote that all or part of the remainder of that hearing on that day shall be closed to the public because disclosure of testimony, evidence, or other matters to be considered would endanger the national security or would violate any law or rule of the House of Representatives: *Provided,* That the Committee or Subcommittee may

by the same procedure vote to close one subsequent day of hearing. *Provided further,* That two or more Members at a meeting held for the purpose of taking testimony may determine, by a majority vote.

(i) to close such hearing for the purpose of discussing whether testimony or evidence to be received would endanger national security or tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person in violation of rule XI, 2(k)(5) of the Rules of the House; or

(ii) to close the hearing as provided in rule XI 2(k)(5) of the House.

(c) No Member may be excluded from nonparticipatory attendance at any hearing of the Committee, or its Subcommittees unless the House, by majority vote, authorizes the Committee or its Subcommittees, for purposes of a particular series of hearings on a particular article of legislation or on a particular subject of investigation, to close such meetings to Members by the same procedures designated in this rule for closing meetings to the public.

(d) Each witness who is to appear before the Committee or one of its Subcommittees shall file with the Committee, at least 24 hours in advance of his appearance, a written statement of his proposed testimony and shall limit his oral presentation at his appearance to a brief summary of his argument, unless this requirement is waived by the Committee.

(e) The right to interrogate witnesses before the Committee or any of its Subcommittees shall alternate between the Majority Members and the Minority Members. In recognizing Members to question witnesses, the Chair may take into consideration the ratio of Majority and Minority party Members present and may recognize two Majority party Members for each Minority party Member recognized. Each Member shall be limited to 5 minutes in the interrogation of witnesses until such time as each Member of the Committee who so desires has had an opportunity to question the witness.

(f) No bill, recommendation, or other matter reported by a Subcommittee shall be considered by the Committee until 2 calendar days have elapsed from the time of the action of the Subcommittee and such action has been reported by the Committee Clerk to all Members of the Committee and, in the case of a bill, a copy has been delivered to the office of all Members so requesting the same, together with a section-by-section explanation and, if a change in present law is involved, a section-by-section comparison with the present law: *Provided,* That this requirement may be waived by a two-thirds vote of a quorum of the Committee Members.

Rule 6. Quorum.—No measure or recommendation shall be reported from the Committee unless a majority of the Members of the Committee are present, but for the purpose of transacting any other Committee business one-third of the Members shall constitute a quorum. Testimony and evidence may be received at any meeting at which there are present two or more Members of the Committee. A quorum, once established, shall be deemed present unless a Member objects to the transaction of business due to the lack of a quorum. When a call of the roll is required to ascertain the presence of a quorum, the offices of all Members shall be so notified and the Members shall have not less than 10 minutes to prove their attendance. The Chair shall have the discretion to waive this requirement when a quorum is actually present or whenever a quorum is secured and may

direct the Clerk to note the names of all Members present within the 10 minute period.

Rule 7. Proxies.—A vote by any Member in the Committee or in any Subcommittee may be cast by proxy, but such proxy must be in writing. Each proxy shall designate the Member who is to execute the proxy authorization, shall assert that the Member is absent on official business or otherwise unable to attend, and shall be limited to a specific measure or matter and any amendments or motions pertaining thereto; except that a Member may authorize a general proxy for motions to recess, adjourn or other procedural matters. Each proxy to be effective shall be signed by the Member assigning his vote and shall contain the date and time of day that the proxy is signed. Proxies may not be counted for a quorum.

Rule 8. Subpenas and Oaths.—(a) A subpoena may be issued by a Committee or Subcommittee in the conduct of any investigation or series of investigations or activities when authorized by a majority of the Members of the Committee or Subcommittee and approved by the Chair of the Full Committee and signed by his or her designee.

(b) The Chair of the Committee, the Chair of any of its Subcommittees, or any Member designated by either, may administer oaths to any witness.

Rule 9. Journal, Rollcalls.—(a) The proceedings of the Committee shall be recorded in a journal which shall, among other things include a record of the votes on any question on which a record vote is demanded. A copy of the journal shall be furnished the Ranking Minority Member through the Minority Counsel. A record vote may be demanded by one-fifth of the Members present or, in the apparent absence of a quorum, by any one Member. No demand for a rollcall shall be made or entertained except for the purpose of securing a record vote or in the apparent absence of a quorum.

(b) At the beginning of any meeting of the Committee, the Chair may announce to the Committee, in its discretion, that further proceedings will be postponed on any motions on which a recorded vote is ordered or on which the vote is objected to under Rule 6 until immediately preceding the conclusion of the meeting. In such instances, the Committee shall proceed with the consideration of the next regularly scheduled measures or matters until all such business is disposed of or until such time as the Chair announces that the question will be put on the matter deferred. The question on any motion so postponed shall be put by the Chair and shall be disposed of by the Committee, without further debate, as expeditiously as possible. If the Committee adjourns before the question is put and determined on such motion, then the first order of business at the next meeting shall be the disposition of such motion.

(c) The result of each rollcall vote in any meeting of the Committee shall be made available in the Committee office for inspection by the public. Such records shall constitute the official attendance records of the Committee.

Rule 10. Filing of Committee Reports.—(a) All members of the Committee shall be given an opportunity to review each proposed Committee report for at least 2 days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) prior to filing.

(b) If, at the time of approval of any measure or matter by this Committee, any Member of the Committee gives notice of

intention to file supplemental, minority, or additional views, that Member shall be entitled to not less than three calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) after the copy of the Committee report in substantially final form is completed, excluding formal or technical changes, in which to file such views, in writing and signed by that Member or Members, with the Clerk of the Committee. In the event that substantial or significant changes are made in the Committee report, such Member shall have not more than one calendar day to review such changes and alter his or her views in responding thereto. All such views so filed by one or more Members of the Committee shall be included within, and shall be a part of, the report filed by the Committee with respect to that measure or matter.

(c) The time requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this rule shall run concurrently and shall not operate to delay the filing of Committee reports.

Rule 11. Record of Committee Proceedings.—(a) Evidence, testimony, and information relevant to any measure or matter before the Committee will be received for inclusion in the record of proceedings as determined appropriate. A formal transcript need not be made in all instances and the Chair may exercise discretion as to content of the record. A complete record of all Committee action, which shall include a record of the votes on any question on which a roll-call vote is demanded, shall be kept and retained in the permanent files of the Committee. All printing of proceedings or of other matter shall be subject to general principles promulgated by the Chair as well as by approval in each instance not only by the Chair of the appropriate Subcommittee but also by the Chair of the Committee.

(b) All transcripts of public meetings and hearings shall be available for review in the offices of the Committee. Unrevised and unedited hearing transcripts shall not be reproduced in any form without the written consent of the Chair or of the Member involved. Transcripts of other public meetings of the Committee and its Subcommittees shall not be reproduced in any form without the written consent of the Chair of the Committee or, as appropriate, of the Chair of the Subcommittee involved, in his or her discretion. Records and transcripts of public meetings of the Committee, conducted during any prior Congress, may be made available for review in the offices of the committee, but such records and transcripts shall not be reproduced except as permitted by the House of Representatives.

(c) No records or transcripts of Committee meetings held in executive session shall be released unless the Committee directs otherwise. All classified documents, transcripts, or other materials shall be maintained in an appropriately secured location and shall not be released for review by any unauthorized person. Authorized persons must review such classified materials at an appropriate location in the Committee offices, but such material shall not be removed from the Committee offices for any reason without the written permission of the Chair and, as appropriate, of the Chair of the Subcommittee involved.

Rule 12. Broadcasting of Committee Hearings.—(a) It is the purpose of this clause to provide a means, in conformity with acceptable standards of dignity, propriety, and decorum, by which Committee hearings, or Committee meetings, which are open to the public may be covered, by television broad-

cast, radio broadcast, and still photography, or by any of such methods of coverage—

(1) for the education, enlightenment, and information of the general public, on the basis of accurate and impartial news coverage, regarding the operations, procedures, and practices of the House as a legislative and representative body and regarding the measures, public issues, and other matters before the House and its Committees, the consideration thereof, and the action taken thereon; and

(2) for the development of the perspective and understanding of the general public with respect to the role and function of the House under the constitution of the United States as an organ of the Federal Government.

(b) In addition, it is the intent of this clause that radio and television tapes and television film of any coverage under this clause shall not be used, or made available for use, as partisan political campaign material to promote or oppose the candidacy of any person for elective public office.

(c) It is, further, the intent of this clause that the general conduct of each meeting (whether of a hearing or otherwise) covered, under authority of this clause, by television broadcast, radio broadcast, and still photography, or by any of such methods of coverage, and the personal behavior of the Committee members and staff, other Government officials and personnel, witnesses, television, radio and press media personnel, and the general public at the hearing or other meeting shall be in strict conformity with and observance of the acceptable standards of dignity, propriety, courtesy, and decorum traditionally observed by the House in its operations and shall not be such as to—

(1) distort the objects and purposes of the hearing or other meeting or the activities of Committee members in connection with that hearing or meeting or in connection with the general work of the Committee or of the House; or

(2) cast discredit or dishonor on the House, the Committee, or any Member or bring the House, the Committee, or any Member into disrepute.

(d) The coverage of Committee hearings and meetings by television broadcast, radio broadcast, or still photography is a privilege made available by the House and shall be permitted and conducted only in strict conformity with the purposes, provisions, and requirements of this clause. No recording of Committee or Subcommittee proceedings shall be permitted except as authorized pursuant to these rules:

(1) Accredited press must obtain advance clearance for coverage of Committee meetings from the appropriate gallery.

(2) Unaccredited press will be permitted to cover meetings only—

(a) After presentation of bona fide press credentials to the Director of Public Affairs of the Committee, and

(b) Approval of such coverage by the Committee, or Subcommittee, at the request of the Chair.

(3) All other media seeking to record all or any part of any Committee or Subcommittee meeting by means of audio or video recording must—

(a) Agree, in writing, to comply with all House and Committee rules pertaining to recording and taping of Committee and Subcommittee meetings and hearings, and

(b) Obtain advance clearance of the Chair of the Committee or Subcommittee through the Director of Public Affairs of the Committee.

(4) when space limitations prohibit accommodation of all accredited press, unaccredited press and other media seeking to record part or all of any Committee or Subcommittee meeting or hearing, space will be allotted first to accredited press, then, if space permits, to the unaccredited press and other media.

(e) Whenever any hearing or meeting conducted by any Committee of the House is open to the public, that Committee may permit, by majority vote of the Committee, that hearing or meeting to be covered, in whole or in part, by television broadcast, radio broadcast, and still photography, or by any of such methods of coverage, but only under such written rules as the Committee may adopt in accordance with the purposes, provisions, and requirements of this clause.

(f) The following rules shall apply to the Committee and its Subcommittees:

(1) If the television or radio coverage of the hearing or meeting is to be presented to the public as live coverage, that coverage shall be conducted and presented without commercial sponsorship.

(2) No witness served with a subpoena by the Committee shall be required against his or her will to be photographed at any hearing or to give evidence or testimony while the broadcasting of that hearing, by radio or television, is being conducted. At the request of any such witness who does not wish to be subjected to radio, television, or still photography coverage, all lenses shall be covered and all microphones used for coverage turned off.

(3) Not more than four television cameras, operating from fixed positions, shall be permitted in a hearing or meeting room. The allocation among the television media of the positions of the number of television cameras permitted in a hearing or meeting room shall be in accordance with fair and equitable procedures devised by the Executive Committee of the Radio and Television Correspondents' Galleries.

(4) Television cameras shall be placed so as not to obstruct in any way the space between any witness giving evidence or testimony and any Member of the Committee or the visibility of that witness and that Member to each other.

(5) Television cameras shall not be placed on the Committee rostrum or in positions which obstruct unnecessarily the coverage of the hearing or meeting by the other media.

(6) Equipment necessary for coverage by the television and radio media shall not be installed in, or removed from, the hearing or meeting room while the Committee is in session.

(7) Floodlights, spotlights, strobelights, and flashguns shall not be used in providing any method of coverage of the hearing or meeting, except that the television media may install additional lighting in the hearing or meeting room, without cost to the Government, in order to raise the ambient lighting level in the hearing or meeting room to the lowest level necessary to provide adequate television coverage of the hearing or meeting at the then current state of the art of television coverage.

(8) Not more than five press photographers shall be permitted to cover a hearing or meeting by still photography. In the selection of these photographers, preference shall be given to photographers from Associated Press Photos and United Press International Newspictures. If request is made by more than five of the media for coverage of

the hearing or meeting by still photography, that coverage shall be made on the basis of a fair and equitable pool arrangement devised by the Standing Committee of Press Photographers.

(9) Photographers shall not position themselves, at any time during the course of the hearing or meeting, on the Committee rostrum or between the witness stand and the Members of the Committee.

(10) Photographers shall not place themselves in positions which obstruct unnecessarily the coverage of the hearing by the other media.

(11) Personnel providing coverage by the television and radio media shall be then currently accredited to the Radio and Television Correspondents' Galleries.

(12) Personnel providing coverage by still photography shall be then currently accredited to the Press Photographers' Gallery.

(13) Personnel providing coverage by the television and radio media and by still photography shall conduct themselves and their coverage activities in an orderly and unobtrusive manner.

Rule 13. Committee Staffs.—(a) Pursuant to Rule XI, Clause 6, of the Rules of the House, the permanent staff of the Committee shall consist of not more than 30 staff members who shall be selected on the basis of fitness to perform the duties of their respective positions as follows:

Three shall be chosen by the Committee from nominations approved by a majority of the Members of the Minority party of the Committee;

one shall be chosen by the Committee from nominations submitted by the Chair of each of the standing Subcommittees of the Committee;

one shall be chosen by the Committee from nominations submitted by the ranking Minority party Member of each standing Subcommittee of the Committee; and

the balance of any unfilled positions shall be chosen by the Committee from nominations approved by a majority of the Members of the Majority party Members of the Committee;

The staff members selected by the Majority party shall be assigned such legislative, oversight, and administrative duties and responsibilities as the Chair of the Committee may prescribe and shall assist Committee Members in connection with matters related to Committee business. Each staff member nominated by a Subcommittee Chair shall be under the general supervision and direction of that Subcommittee Chair. The staff members selected by the Minority party shall be under the general supervision and direction of the Minority party Members of the Committee who may delegate such authority as they determine appropriate.

(b) A Subcommittee Chair shall be entitled to select and designate additional staff members, subject to the approval of a majority of the Majority party Members of the Committee, to assist the Subcommittee in carrying out its legislative, investigative and oversight responsibilities. The Minority shall be accorded fair and equitable consideration with respect to the appointment of additional staff, but Minority staffing shall continue to be approximately one-third Minority representation on the Committee. Such staff members shall be assigned such duties pertaining to Subcommittee business as the Subcommittee Chair or the Minority, respectively, deem advisable and shall be compensated at a salary commensurate with the responsibilities prescribed by such Subcommittee Chair or by the Minority.

(c) Notwithstanding paragraphs (a) and (b) of this rule, the Committee may employ such additional nonpartisan staff as it deems necessary to conduct the administrative and clerical functions of the Committee. Such staff shall be in addition to any staff designated exclusively for the Majority or Minority party and shall be appointed only with the approval of a majority of the Members of the Minority party and with the approval of a majority of the Members of the Minority party. The Chair of the Committee shall establish and assign the duties and responsibilities of such members of the staff and they shall be compensated at a salary commensurate with the responsibilities prescribed.

(d) In the event that staff is not otherwise available pursuant to paragraphs (a) and (b) of this rule, from the funds provided for the appointment of Committee staff pursuant to any primary and additional expense resolution;

(1) The Chair of each standing Subcommittee is authorized to appoint at least one staff member who shall serve at the pleasure of the Subcommittee Chair.

(2) The ranking Minority party Member of each standing Subcommittee is authorized to appoint one staff person who shall serve at the pleasure of the ranking Minority party Member.

(3) The staff members appointed pursuant to the provisions of subparagraphs (a) and (b) shall be compensated at a rate determined by the Subcommittee Chair pursuant to Rule XI, Clause 5(d), of the House of Representatives.

(4) The staff positions made available to the Subcommittee Chair and ranking Minority party Members pursuant to subparagraphs (1) and (2) of this paragraph shall be made available from the staff positions provided under Rule XI, Clause 6, unless such staff positions are made available pursuant to a primary or additional expense resolution.

(e) All staff selected pursuant to this rule shall be approved by the Committee and shall not be assigned any duties other than those pertaining to the business of the Committee and its Subcommittees. The staff of a subcommittee shall be under the general supervision and direction of the Chair of that Subcommittee. The staff assigned to the Minority shall be under the general supervision and direction of the Minority party Members of the Committee who may delegate such authority as they determine appropriate. The staff of the Committee not assigned to a Subcommittee or to the Minority shall be under the general supervision and direction of the Chair of the Committee, who shall establish and assign the duties and responsibilities of such staff members and delegate authority as determined appropriate.

B. SUBCOMMITTEES: JURISDICTION, COMPOSITION, AND POWERS

Rule 14. Subcommittee Rules.—The Rules of the Committee, where applicable, shall be the Rules of its Subcommittees.

Rule 15. Reference of Legislation.—(a) Except for bills, resolutions, or matters involving Indians and Indian Tribes which shall be retained for consideration by the Committee unless referred by the Chair to an appropriate standing, select, or special Subcommittee, every bill, resolution, or other matter referred to the Committee shall be referred to Subcommittee within 2 weeks from the date of its referral to the Committee unless the Chair, with the approval of a majority of the Majority Mem-

bers of the Committee, orders that it be retained for consideration by the Committee or that it be referred to a select or special Subcommittee.

(b) A bill, resolution, or other matter referred by the Chair to a Subcommittee may be recalled therefrom by him or her with the approval of a majority of the Members of the Committee for the Committee's direct consideration or for referral to another Subcommittee. The Chair shall so inform the Members of this recommendation, in writing, and such recommendation shall be effective within 1 week if approved by a majority of the Members of the Committee.

(c) A bill, resolution, or other matter referred by the Committee to a Subcommittee may be recalled from such Subcommittee at any time by majority vote, a quorum being present, for its consideration by the Committee or for reference to another Subcommittee.

Rule 16. Subcommittees.—There shall be the following six standing Subcommittees of the Committee: Subcommittee on Energy and the Environment; Subcommittee on Water and Power Resources; Subcommittee on Mining and Natural Resources; Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands; Subcommittee on Insular and International Affairs; and Subcommittee on General Oversight and Investigations. Additional standing Subcommittees may be created by resolution of the Committee.

Rule 17. Jurisdiction of Subcommittees.—(a) The jurisdiction, including legislative, investigative, and oversight responsibilities, of the six standing Subcommittees shall, subject to alteration as other Subcommittees are created, be as follows:

Subcommittee on Energy and the Environment

(a) Recommendations with respect to laws and programs under the jurisdiction of the Committee made by the Council on Environmental Quality in its annual Environmental Quality Report to the Congress.

(b) Selected matters and proposals, as referred by the Chairman, involving the environmental impacts of any laws or programs under the jurisdiction of the Committee.

(c) Regulation of the domestic nuclear energy industry, including regulation of research and development of reactors and nuclear regulatory research and special oversight functions with respect to nonmilitary nuclear energy and research and development including the disposal of nuclear waste.

(d) Conservation of the uranium supply in the United States.

(e) Legislation concerning the transportation of natural gas from or within Alaska or concerning the disposition of oil transported by the trans-Alaska oil pipeline.

Subcommittee on Water, Power, and Offshore Energy Resources

(a) All measures or matters pertaining to irrigation and reclamation projects and other water resources development programs, including policies and procedures relating thereto.

(b) Compacts relating to the use and apportionment of interstate waters.

(c) Water rights, including Federal reserved water rights on public lands, and water related programs of the Geological Survey.

(d) Saline water research and development program and water resources research program.

(e) Water resources planning conducted pursuant to the Water Resources Planning Act.

(f) Programs involving major interbasin movement of water or power.

(g) Measures and matters relating to public lands in Alaska, except those within the jurisdiction of the Subcommittees on Energy and the Environment and National Parks and Public Lands.

(h) Measures and matters relating to petroleum conservation on the public and other Federal lands.

(i) Forestry and forest management issues in Alaska.

Subcommittee on Mining and Natural Resources

(a) Mining interests generally, including deep seabed mining and matters involving the Law of the Sea Treaty.

(b) Mineral resources of the public lands, except matters involving the Outer Continental Shelf.

(c) Mineral land laws, and claims and entries thereunder.

(d) Geological survey, except water related programs.

(e) Mining schools and experimental stations.

(f) Proposed long-range domestic minerals programs, including availability of domestic minerals to fulfill all domestic requirements.

(g) All measures and matters affecting geothermal resources.

(h) Special oversight functions related to regulatory activities under the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, the collection of fees, operation and use of funds under the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund and cooperative programs with State and Federal agencies authorized by Title IV of said Act, and measures and matters related to remining activities and to authorizations for the Abandoned Mine Reclamation programs under Title IV of said Act.

Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands

(a) Measures and matters related to the National Park System and all of its units.

(b) National Wild and Scenic Rivers System; National Trails System; national recreation areas; and other national units established for protection, conservation, preservation, or recreational development administered by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, and such military parks, battlefields, national cemeteries, and parks as the Secretary of the Interior may administer within the District of Columbia.

(c) National outdoor recreation plans, programs, and administration, including the Land and Water Conservation Fund and the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation.

(d) Preservation of prehistoric ruins and objects of interest on the public domain and other historic preservation programs and activities, including programs for international cooperation in the field of historic preservation.

(e) Except for public lands in Alaska, public lands, generally, including measures or matters related to entry, easements, withdrawals, and grazing.

(f) Forfeiture of land grants and alien ownership, including alien ownership of mineral lands.

(g) Forest reserves, including management thereof, created from the public domain, except in Alaska.

(h) Except for Alaska, National Wilderness Preservation System, generally, and all matters relating to wilderness in the national park system.

Subcommittee on Insular and International Affairs

(a) Except for matters within the jurisdiction of other Subcommittees, all measures or matters involving the insular areas of the United States.

(b) All measures or matters involving the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the Freely Associated States and Antarctica.

(c) Cooperative efforts to encourage, enhance and improve international programs for the protection of the environment and the conservation of natural resources within the jurisdiction of the Committee.

Subcommittee on General Oversight and Investigations

(a) General and continuing oversight and investigative authority over activities, policies and programs within the jurisdiction of the Committee as may be referred to the Subcommittee by the Chair of the Full Committee, after consultation with the Chair of the principal standing legislative Subcommittee involved.

(b) Such remedial legislation resulting from the findings or recommendations of the Subcommittee as may be referred to the Subcommittee by the Chair of the Full Committee, after consultation with the Chair of the principal legislative Subcommittee involved.

(b)(1) In order to enable the Committee to carry out its responsibilities under Rule X, Clause 2, of the Rules of the House, each Subcommittee shall review and study, on a continuing basis, the application, administration, execution, and effectiveness of those laws, or parts of laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of that Subcommittee, and the organization and operation of the Federal agencies and entities having responsibilities in or for the administration and execution thereof, in order to determine whether such laws and the programs thereunder are being implemented and carried out in accordance with the intent of the Congress and whether such programs should be continued, curtailed, or eliminated. In addition, each such Subcommittee shall review and study any conditions or circumstances which may indicate the necessity or desirability of enacting new or additional legislation within the jurisdiction of that Subcommittee (whether or not any bill or resolution has been introduced with respect thereto), and shall on a continuing basis undertake future research and forecasting on matters within the jurisdiction of that Subcommittee.

(2) Pursuant to Rule X, Clause 2, of the Rules of the House, the Chair of the Committee and the Chair of the Subcommittee having jurisdiction over the matters involved or their respective designees, shall meet with representatives of the Committee on Government Operations to discuss and to assist in coordinating oversight plans of their respective Committees.

Rule 18. Party Ratios.—The Chair shall negotiate with the Minority with respect to the size of each Subcommittee, with due regard for the preference of Members for Subcommittee assignments, except that party representation on each Subcommittee shall be no less favorable to the Majority party than the ratio for the Committee.

The Chair, if approved by a majority of the Members of the Majority party, and the Ranking Minority Member, if approved by a

majority of the Members of the Minority party, may serve as Members of each Subcommittee.

The size and party representation for each Subcommittee during the 100th Congress shall be as follows:

Subcommittees ¹	Total Members	Majority party ²	Minority party ²
Energy and the Environment	16	10	6
Water and Power Resources	22	14	8
Mining and Natural Resources	8	5	3
National Parks and Public Lands	29	18	11
Insular and International Affairs	6	4	2
General Oversight and Investigations	8	5	3

¹ The Chair and Ranking Minority Member of the Full Committee serve as ex officio Members of all Subcommittees, but are voting Members only on the Subcommittees to which they are assigned pursuant to Rule 18.

² The Delegates from the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and Guam and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico do not count for purposes of the ratio between the majority and minority parties.

Rule 19. Special or Select Subcommittee.—The Chair is authorized, after consultation with the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee, to appoint such special or select Subcommittees as he deems advisable for carrying out the responsibilities and functions of the Committee. Party representation on each such Subcommittee shall be in the same proportion as that on the Committee.

Rule 20. Powers and Duties of Subcommittees.—Each Subcommittee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive evidence, and report to the Committee on all matters referred to it. The Chair of each Subcommittee shall set dates for hearings and meetings of their respective Subcommittees after consultation with the Chair of the Full Committee and of other Subcommittees with a view toward avoiding simultaneous scheduling of Committee and Subcommittee meetings or hearings wherever possible.

Rule 21. Travel.—(a) Subcommittee hearings outside of Washington, D.C., and travel by Members and staff shall be subject to approval by the Chair of the Committee pursuant to regulations promulgated by the Committee on House Administration. Each Subcommittee Chair may, for the purposes of field trips or hearings outside of the District of Columbia, assign any Members of the Committee to that Subcommittee.

(b) Staff members assigned to any Subcommittee may travel in connection with their respective duties only with the approval of the appropriate Subcommittee Chair and with the approval of the Chair of the Committee. Prior to submitting such travel requests to the appropriate Subcommittee Chair, all Minority staff travel shall be subject to such approval as the Minority Members of the Committee deem appropriate. All such travel shall be subject to the regulations promulgated by the Committee on House Administration.

Rule 22. Subcommittee Chair.—The Majority shall have the right, in order of Full Committee seniority, to bid for Standing Subcommittee Chairs. Any such bid shall be subject to approval by a majority of the Majority Members of the Committee. The Minority shall select a counterpart to the Subcommittee Chair for each of the Subcommittees. The Chair of select and special Subcommittees shall be appointed by the Chair of the Committee, subject to approval by a majority of the Majority Members of the Committee except that no Subcommittee Chair shall be Chair of another legislative Subcommittee of the House.

Rule 23. Duties of Chair Upon Favorable Action by Committee.—Whenever the Com-

mittee authorizes the favorable reporting of a bill or resolution from the Committee, the Chair shall report the same or designate some Member of the Committee to report the same to the House and shall use or cause to be used all parliamentary methods to secure passage thereof, without such additional authority being set forth particularly in the motion to report each individual bill or resolution. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the authority contained herein extends in appropriate cases to moving in accordance with Rule XXIV, Clause 5, of the said rules that the House go into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union to consider the bill or resolution; and to moving in accordance with Rule XXIV, Clause 2, of said rules for the disposition of a Senate bill or resolution that is substantially the same as the House bill or resolution as reported.

Rule 24. Committee Budget and Expenses.—(a) Each Subcommittee Chair and the ranking Minority Members of the Committee shall submit to the Chair a budget for each session of the Congress covering the funding required for staff, travel, and miscellaneous expenses. The Chair shall prepare a consolidated budget for each session of Congress which shall include amounts required for all activities and programs of the Committee and the Subcommittees, except those Committee expenses to be paid from appropriations provided for by statute.

(b) Upon approval by the Committee of each such budget, the Chair, acting pursuant to Rule XI, Clause 5, of the Rules of the House, shall prepare and introduce in the House a supporting expense resolution, and take all action necessary to bring about its approval by the Committee on House Administration and by the House.

(c) The Chair shall report to the Committee any amendments to each expense resolution and any changes in the budget necessitated thereby.

(d) Authorization for the payment of additional or unforeseen Committee and the Subcommittee's expenses may be procured by one or more additional expense resolutions processed in the same manner as set out herein.

(e) Committee members shall be advised of the availability of each monthly report, prepared by the Chair for the Committee on House Administration, which shows expenditures made during the reporting period and cumulative for the year, anticipated expenditures for the projected Committee program, and detailed information on travel.

Rule 25. Recommendation of Conferees.—Whenever in the legislative process it becomes necessary to appoint conferees, Majority Members shall be recommended to the Speaker as conferees as determined by the Majority, and Minority Members shall be recommended to the Speaker as conferees as determined by the Minority. Recommended party representation shall be in the same proportion as that in the Committee.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. PARKER) to revise and

extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. ALEXANDER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. OWENS of New York, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. HOYER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BUSTAMANTE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ANNUNZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. KLECZKA, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. MONTGOMERY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. BOGGS, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. STARK, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. FAUNTROY, for 60 minutes, today.

Mr. COOPER, for 60 minutes, today.

Mr. COLEMAN of Texas, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PANETTA, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Member (at the request of Mr. COOPER) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. GLICKMAN, for 5 minutes, today.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. GILLMOR) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. GILMAN in three instances.

Mr. GUNDERSON in two instances.

Mr. MCCANDLESS.

Mr. CONTE.

Mrs. MORELLA in two instances.

Mr. WOLF.

Mr. BROOMFIELD.

Mr. SHUMWAY in two instances.

Ms. SNOWE.

Mr. ROWLAND of Connecticut.

Mr. SOLOMON.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. PARKER) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. PICKLE.

Mr. SKELTON.

Mr. KLECZKA.

Mr. PENNY.

Mr. TAUZIN.

Mr. LAFALCE.

Mr. FASCELL.

Mr. STARK in two instances.

Mr. LANTOS.

Mr. LELAND.

Mr. FAUNTROY in two instances.

Mr. ROYBAL.

Mr. YATES.

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota.

Mr. DARDEN.

Mr. MAVROULES.

Mr. ECKART.

Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York.

Mr. DYMALLY.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION REFERRED

A concurrent resolution of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. Con. Res. 12. Concurrent resolution to allow another member of the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate to serve on the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library in place of the chairman of the committee; Committee on House Administration.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Mr. ANNUNZIO, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a joint resolution of the House of the following title, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.J. Res. 129. Joint resolution disapproving the increases in executive, legislative, and judicial salaries recommended by the President under section 225 of the Federal Salary Act of 1967.

□ 1240

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BATES). Pursuant to the order of the House of Friday, January 27, 1989, the House will stand in recess until approximately 8:40 p.m.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 40 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 8:40 p.m.

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 8 o'clock and 43 minutes p.m.

JOINT SESSION OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE HELD PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 33 TO HEAR AN ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER of the House presided.

The Doorkeeper, the Honorable James T. Molloy, announced the Vice President and Members of the U.S. Senate, who entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, the Vice President taking the chair at the right of the Speaker, and the Members of the Senate the seats reserved for them.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as members of the committee on the part of the House to escort the President of the United States into the Chamber:

The gentleman from Washington [Mr. FOLEY];

The gentleman from California [Mr. COELHO];

The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GRAY];

The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BONIOR];

The gentleman from Texas [Mr. BROOKS];

The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL];

The gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. CHENEY];

The gentleman from California [Mr. LEWIS];

The gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. EDWARDS]; and

The gentleman from Texas [Mr. ARCHER].

The VICE PRESIDENT. The President of the Senate, at the direction of that body, appoints the following Senators as members of the committee on the part of the Senate to escort the President of the United States into the Chamber.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. MITCHELL];

The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. BYRD];

The Senator from California [Mr. CRANSTON];

The Senator from Arkansas [Mr. PRYOR];

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIXON];

The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. BREAU];

The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. DASCHLE];

The Senator from Georgia [Mr. FOWLER];

The Senator from Kansas [Mr. DOLE];

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. SIMPSON];

The Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. CHAFFEE];

The Senator from Colorado [Mr. ARMSTRONG];

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN];

The Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. NICKLES]; and

The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. THURMOND].

The Doorkeeper announced the Ambassadors, Ministers and *chargés d'affaires* of foreign governments.

The Ambassadors, Ministers, and *chargés d'affaires* of foreign governments entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seats reserved for them.

The Doorkeeper announced the Supreme Court.

The Associated Justices of the Supreme Court entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seats reserved for them in front of the Speaker's rostrum.

The Doorkeeper announced the Cabinet of the President of the United States.

The members of the Cabinet of the President of the United States entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seats reserved for them in front of the Speaker's rostrum.

At 9 o'clock and 7 minutes p.m., the Doorkeeper announced the President of the United States.

The President of the United States, escorted by the Committee of Senators and Representatives, entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, and stood at the Clerk's desk.

[Applause, the Members rising.]

The SPEAKER. Members of the Congress, I have the high honor, and I count it a distinct privilege, to present to you the President of the United States.

[Applause, the Members rising.]

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 101-1)

The PRESIDENT. Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, distinguished Members of the House and Senate, honored guests, fellow citizens:

Less than 3 weeks ago, I joined you on the west front of this very building and, looking over the monuments to our proud past, offered you my hand in filling the next page of American history with a story of extended prosperity and continued peace. Tonight, I am back, to offer you my plans as well. The hand remains extended, the sleeves are rolled up, America is waiting, and now we must produce.

Together, we can build a better America.

It is comforting to return to this historic Chamber. Here, 22 years ago, I first raised my hand to be sworn into public life. So tonight, I feel as if I am returning home to friends. And I intend, in the months and years to come, to give you what friends deserve: Frankness, respect, and my best judgment about ways to improve America's future.

In return, I ask for an honest commitment to our common mission of progress. If we seize the opportunities on the road before us, there will be praise enough for all.

The people did not send us here to bicker. It is time to govern.

Many Presidents have come to this Chamber in times of great crisis, war, depression, loss of national spirit.

Eight years ago, I sat in that very chair as President Reagan spoke of punishing inflation and devastatingly high interest rates, people out of work, American confidence on the wane.

Our challenge is different.

We are fortunate. A much changed landscape lies before us tonight.

So I do not propose to reverse direction. We are headed the right way.

But we cannot rest. We are a people whose energy and drive have fueled our rise to greatness. We are a forward-looking nation; generous, yes, but ambitious as well, not for ourselves, but for the world.

Complacency is not in our character, not before, not now, not ever.

So tonight, we must take a strong America and make it even better.

We must address some very real problems. We must establish some very clear priorities. And we must make a very substantial cut in the Federal budget deficit.

Some people find that agenda impossible.

But I am presenting to you tonight a realistic plan for tackling it. My plan has four broad features: Attention to urgent priorities, investment in the future, an attack on the deficit, and no new taxes.

This budget represents my best judgment of how we can address our priorities. There are many areas in which we would all like to spend more than I propose, I understand that, but we cannot until we get our fiscal house in order.

Next year alone, thanks to economic growth, without any change in the law, the Federal Government will take in over \$80 billion more than it does this year. That is right—over \$80 billion in new revenues, with no increase in taxes. Our job is to allocate those new resources wisely.

We can afford to increase spending by a modest amount, but enough to invest in key priorities and still cut the deficit by almost 40 percent in 1 year.

That will allow us to meet the targets set forth in the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings law.

But to do that, we must recognize that growth above inflation in Federal programs is not preordained, that not all spending initiatives were designed to be immortal.

I make this pledge tonight: My team and I are ready to work with the Congress, to form a special leadership group, to negotiate in good faith, to work day and night, if that is what it takes, to meet the budget targets, and to produce a budget on time.

We cannot settle for business as usual.

Government by continuing resolution, or Government by crisis, will not do.

I ask the Congress tonight to approve several measures which will make budgeting more sensible. We could save time and improve efficiency by enacting 2-year budgets.

Forty-three Governors have the line-item veto. Presidents should have it, too.

At the very least, when a President proposes to rescind Federal spending, the Congress should be required to vote on that proposal instead of killing it by inaction.

And I ask the Congress to honor the public's wishes by passing a constitutional amendment to require a balanced budget. Such an amendment, once phased in, will discipline both the Congress and the executive branch.

Several principles describe the kind of America I hope to build with your help in the years ahead.

We will not have the luxury of taking the easy, spendthrift approach to solving problems, because higher spending and higher taxes put economic growth at risk.

Economic growth provides jobs and hope. Economic growth enables us to pay for social programs. Economic growth enhances the security of the Nation. And low tax rates create economic growth.

I believe in giving Americans greater freedom and greater choice. I will work for choice for American families, whether in the housing in which they live, the schools to which they send their children, or the child care they select for their young.

I believe that we have an obligation to those in need, but that Government should not be the provider of first resort for things that the private sector can produce better.

I believe in a society that is free from discrimination and bigotry of any kind. I will work to knock down the barriers left by past discrimination and to build a more tolerant society that will stop such barriers from ever being built again.

I believe that family and faith represent the moral compass of the Nation, and I will work to make them strong, for as Benjamin Franklin said: "If a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without His notice, [can] a [great nation] rise without His aid?"

And I believe in giving people the power to make their own lives better through growth and opportunity. Together, let us put power in the hands of people.

Three weeks ago, we celebrated the bicentennial inaugural, the 200th anniversary of the first Presidency.

And if you look back, one thing is so striking about the way the Founding Fathers looked at America. They did not talk about themselves. They talked about posterity. They talked about the future.

We too, must think in terms bigger than ourselves.

We must take actions today that will ensure a better tomorrow. We must extend American leadership in technology, increase long-term investment, improve our educational system, and boost productivity. These are the keys to building a better future.

Here are some of my recommendations:

I propose almost \$2.2 billion for the National Science Foundation to promote basic research and keep us on track to double its budget by 1993;

I propose to make permanent the tax credit for research and development;

I have asked Vice President QUAYLE to chair a new task force on competitiveness;

I request funding for NASA and a strong space program, an increase of almost \$2.4 billion over the current fiscal year. We must have a manned-space station; a vigorous, safe space shuttle program; and more commercial development in space. The space program should always go "full throttle up." That is not just our ambition; it is our destiny;

I propose that we cut the maximum tax rate on capital gains to increase long-term investment. History is clear. This will increase revenues, help savings, and create new jobs.

We will not be competitive if we leave whole sectors of America behind. This is the year we should finally enact urban enterprise zones and bring hope to the inner cities.

But the most important competitiveness program of all is one which improves education in America.

When some of our students actually have trouble locating America on a map of the world, it is time for us to map a new approach to education.

We must reward excellence and cut through bureaucracy. We must help those schools that need help most. We must give choice to parents, students, teachers, and principals. And we must hold all concerned accountable. In education, we cannot tolerate mediocrity.

I want to cut the dropout rate and make America a more literate nation. Because what it really comes down to is this: the longer our graduation lines are today, the shorter our unemployment lines will be tomorrow.

So, tonight I am proposing the following initiatives:

The beginning of a \$500 million program to reward America's best schools—"merit schools";

The creation of special Presidential awards for the best teachers in every State, because excellence should be rewarded;

The establishment of a new program of national science scholars, one each year for every Member of the House and Senate, to give this generation of students a special incentive to excel in science and mathematics;

The expanded use of magnet schools which give families and students greater choice;

And a new program to encourage "alternative certification" which will let talented people from all fields teach in our classroom.

I have said I would like to be "the Education President." Tonight, I ask you to join me by becoming "the Education Congress."

Just last week, as I settled into this new office, I received a letter from a mother in Pennsylvania, who had been struck by my message in the inaugural address. "Not 12 hours before," she wrote, "my husband and I received word that [our] son was addicted to cocaine. [He] had the world at his

feet. Bright, gifted, personable, he could have done anything with his life. [Now] he has chosen cocaine."

"Please," she wrote, "find a way to curb the supply of cocaine. Get tough with the pushers. [Our son] needs your help."

My friends, that voice crying out for help could be the voice of your own neighbor, your own friend, your own son. Over 23 million Americans used illegal drugs last year—at a staggering cost to our Nation's well-being.

Let this be recorded as the time when America rose up and said "no" to drugs. The scourge of drugs must be stopped.

I am asking tonight for an increase of almost \$1 billion in budget outlays to escalate the war against drugs. The war must be waged on all fronts.

Our new "drug czar" Bill Bennett and I will be shoulder to shoulder in the executive branch leading the charge.

Some money will be used to expand treatment to the poor and to young mothers. This will offer the helping hand to the many innocent victims of drugs, like the thousands of babies born addicted, or with AIDS, because of the mother's addiction.

Some will be used to cut the waiting time for treatment.

Some money will be devoted to those urban schools where the emergency is now the worst. And much of it will be used to protect our borders, with help from the Coast Guard, the Customs Service, the Departments of State and Justice and, yes, the U.S. Military.

I mean to get tough on the drug criminals. Let me be clear: This President will back up those who put their lives on the line every single day—our local police officers.

My budget asks for beefed-up prosecution, for a new attack on organized crime, and for enforcement of tough sentence; and for the worst kingpins that means the death penalty.

I also want to make sure that when a drug dealer is convicted, there is a cell waiting for him. He should not go free because prisons are too full.

Let the word go out: If you are caught and convicted, you will do time.

But for all we do in law enforcement, in interdiction and treatment, we will never win this war on drugs unless we stop demand for drugs.

So some of this increase will be used to educate the young about the dangers of drugs. We must involve the parents. We must involve the teachers. We must involve the communities. And, my friends, we must involve ourselves, each and every one of us in this Chamber.

One problem related to drug use demands our urgent attention and our continuing compassion. That is the terrible tragedy of AIDS.

I am asking for \$1.6 billion for education to prevent the disease and for research to find a cure.

If we are to protect our future, we need a new attitude about the environment.

We must protect the air we breathe. I will send to you shortly legislation for a new, more effective Clean Air Act. It will include a plan to reduce, by date certain, the emissions which cause acid rain, because the time for study alone has passed, and the time for action is now.

We must make use of clean coal. My budget contains full funding, on schedule, for the clean coal technology agreement that we made with Canada. We have made that agreement with Canada, and we intend to honor that agreement.

We must not neglect our parks. So I am asking to fund new acquisitions under the land and water conservation fund.

We must protect our oceans. I support new penalties against those who would dump medical waste and other trash into our oceans. The age of the needle on the beach must end.

In some cases, the gulfs and oceans off our shores hold the promise of oil and gas reserves which can make our Nation more secure and less dependent on foreign oil. When those with the most promise can be tapped safely, as with much of the Alaska National Wildlife Refuge, we should proceed. But we must use caution and we must respect the environment.

So tonight I am calling for the indefinite postponement of three lease sales which have raised troubling questions: Two off the Coast of California and one which could threaten the Everglades in Florida.

Action on these three lease sales will await the conclusions of a special task force set up to measure the potential for environmental damage.

I am directing the Attorney General and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to use every tool at their disposal to speed and toughen the enforcement of our laws against toxic waste dumpers. I want faster cleanups and tougher enforcement of penalties against polluters.

In addition to caring for our future, we must care for those around us. A decent society shows compassion for the young, the elderly, the vulnerable, and the poor.

Our first obligation is to the most vulnerable—infants, poor mothers, children living in poverty—and my proposed budget recognizes this. I ask for full funding of Medicaid, an increase of over \$3 billion, and an expansion of the program to include coverage of pregnant women who are near the poverty line.

I believe we should help working families cope with the burden of child care.

Our help should be aimed at those who need it most—low-income families with young children. I support a new child-care tax credit that will aim our efforts at exactly those families, without discriminating against mothers who choose to stay at home.

Now, I know there are competing proposals. But remember this: The overwhelming majority of all preschool child care is now provided by relatives and neighbors, churches, and community groups. Families who choose these options should remain eligible for help. Parents should have choice.

And for those children who are unwanted or abused, or whose parents are deceased, we should encourage adoption. I propose to reenact the tax deduction for adoption expenses and to double it to \$3,000. Let us make it easier for these kids to have parents who love them.

We have a moral contract with our senior citizens. In this budget, Social Security is fully funded, including a Federal cost-of-living adjustment. We must honor our contract.

We must care about those in "the shadows of life," and I, like many Americans, am deeply troubled by the plight of the homeless. The causes of homelessness are many, the history is long, but the moral imperative to act is clear.

Thanks to the deep well of generosity in this great land, many organizations already contribute. But we in Government cannot stand on the sidelines. In my budget, I ask for greater support for emergency food and shelter, for health services and measures to prevent substance abuse, and for clinics for the mentally ill, and I propose a new initiative involving the full range of Government agencies. We must confront this national shame.

There is another issue I have decided to mention here tonight. I have long believed that the people of Puerto Rico should have the right to determine their own political future. Personally, I strongly favor statehood. But I urge the Congress to take the necessary steps to allow the people to decide in a referendum.

Certain problems, the result of decades of unwise practices, threaten the health and security of our people. Left unattended, they will only get worse, but we can act now to put them behind us.

Earlier this week, I announced my support for a plan to restore the financial and moral integrity of our savings system. I ask Congress to enact our reform proposals within 45 days. We must not let this situation fester. We owe it to the savers in this country to solve this problem.

Certainly, the savings of Americans must remain secure. Let me be clear, insured depositors will continue to be fully protected. But any plan to refi-

nance the system must be accompanied by major reform. Our proposals will prevent such a crisis from recurring. The best answer is to make sure that a mess like this will never happen again.

The majority of thrifts in communities across this Nation have been honest; they have played a major role in helping families achieve the American dream of home ownership. But make no mistake: Those who are corrupt, those who break the law, must be kicked out of the business; and they should go to jail.

We face a massive task in cleaning up the waste left from decades of environmental neglect at America's nuclear weapons plants.

Clearly, we must modernize these plants and operate them safely. That is not at issue. Our national security depends on it.

But beyond that, we must clean up the old mess that has been left behind. And I propose in this budget to more than double our current effort to do so. This will allow us to identify the exact nature of the various problems so we can clean them up. And clean them up we will.

We have been fortunate during these past 8 years. America is a stronger nation today than it was in 1980.

Morale in our Armed Forces has been restored. Our resolve has been shown. Our readiness has been improved. And we are at peace.

There can no longer be any doubt that peace has been made more secure through strength. When America is stronger, the world is safer.

Most people do not realize that after the successful restoration of our strength the Pentagon budget has actually been reduced in real terms for each of the last 4 years. We cannot tolerate continued real reductions in defense.

In light of the compelling need to reduce the deficit, however, I support a 1-year freeze in the military budget, something I proposed last fall in my flexible freeze plan.

This freeze will apply for only 1 year. After that increases above inflation will be required. I will not sacrifice American preparedness; and I will not compromise American strength.

I should be clear on the conditions attached to my recommendation for the coming year:

The savings must be allocated to those priorities for investing in our future that I have spoken about tonight;

The defense freeze must be a part of a comprehensive budget agreement which meets the targets spelled out in the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings law without raising taxes and which incorporates reforms in the budget process.

I have directed the National Security Council to review our national secu-

urity and defense policies and report back to me within 90 days to ensure that our capabilities and resources meet our commitments and strategies.

I am also charging the Department of Defense with the task of developing a plan to improve the defense procurement process and management of the Pentagon, one which will fully implement the Packard Commission report. Many of these changes can only be made with the participation of the Congress. So I ask for your help.

We need fewer regulations. We need less bureaucracy. We need multiyear procurement and 2-year budgeting. And, frankly—and don't take this wrong—we need less congressional micromanagement of our Nation's military policy. I detect a slight division on that question, but nevertheless, securing a more peaceful world is perhaps the most important priority I would like to address tonight.

We meet at a time of extraordinary hope. Never before in this century have our values of freedom, democracy, and economic opportunity been such a powerful political and intellectual force around the globe.

Never before has our leadership been so crucial, because while America has its eyes on the future, the world has its eyes on America.

It is a time of great change in the world, and especially in the Soviet Union. Prudence and common sense dictate that we try to understand the full meaning of the change going on there, review our policies, and then proceed with caution. But I have personally assured General Secretary Gorbachev that, at the conclusion of such a review, we will be ready to move forward. We will not miss any opportunity to work for peace.

The fundamental fact remains that the Soviets retain a very powerful military machine, in the service of objectives which are still too often in conflict with ours. So let us take the new openness seriously. But let us also be realistic. And let us always be strong.

There are some pressing issues we must address.

I will vigorously pursue the strategic defense initiative.

The spread, and even use of sophisticated weaponry, threatens global security as never before.

Chemical weapons must be banned from the face of the Earth, never to be used again. This will not be easy. Verification will be extraordinarily difficult. But civilization and human decency demand that we try.

And the spread of nuclear weapons must be stopped. I will work to strengthen the hand of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Our diplomacy must work every day against the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

And, around the globe, we must continue to be freedom's best friend.

We must stand firm for self-determination and democracy in Central America, including Nicaragua.

It is my strongly held conviction that when people are given the chance, they inevitably will choose a free press, freedom of worship, and certifiably free and fair elections.

We must strengthen the alliance of industrial democracies, as solid a force for peace as the world has ever known. This is an alliance forged by the power of our ideals, not the pettiness of our differences. So let us lift our sights to rise above fighting about beef hormones to building a better future, to move from protectionism to progress.

I have asked the Secretary of State to visit Europe next week and to consult with our allies on the wide range of challenges and opportunities we face together, including East-West relations. And I look forward to meeting with our NATO partners in the near future.

I, too, shall begin a trip shortly to the far reaches of the Pacific basin, where the winds of democracy are creating new hope, and the power of free markets is unleashing a new force.

When I served as our representative in China 14 or 15 years ago, few would have predicted the scope of the changes we have witnessed since then.

But in preparing for this trip, I was struck by something I came across from a Chinese writer, who was speaking of his country, decades ago, but his words speak to each of us in America tonight.

"Today," he said, "We are afraid of the simple words like goodness and mercy and kindness."

My friends, if we are to succeed as a nation, we must rediscover those words.

In just 3 days, we mark the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, the man who saved our Union, and gave new meaning to the word opportunity. Lincoln once said:

I hold that while man exists, it is his duty to improve not only his own condition, but to assist in ameliorating [that of] mankind.

It is this broader mission to which I call all Americans, because the definition of a successful life must include serving others.

To the young people of America, who sometimes feel left out, I ask you tonight to give us the benefit of your talent and energy through a new program called YES, for Youth Entering Service to America.

To those men and women in business, remember the ultimate end of your work: to make a better product, to create better lives. I ask you to plan for the longer term and avoid the temptation of quick and easy paper profits.

To the brave men and women who wear the uniform of the United States of America, thank you. Your calling is a high one: to be the defenders of free-

dom and the guarantors of liberty. And I want you to know that this Nation is grateful for your service.

To the farmers of America, we appreciate the bounty you provide. We will work with you to open foreign markets to American agricultural products.

To the parents of America, I ask you to get involved in your child's schooling. Check on their homework. Go to the school, meet the teachers, care about what is happening there. It is not only your child's future on the line, it is America's.

To kids in our cities, do not give up hope. Say "no" to drugs. Stay in school. And, yes, "keep hope alive."

To those 37 million Americans with some form of disability, you belong in the economic mainstream. We need your talents in America's work force. Disabled Americans must become full partners in America's opportunity society.

To the families of America watching tonight in your living rooms: Hold fast to your dreams, because ultimately America's future rests in your hands.

And to my friends in this Chamber, I ask your cooperation to keep America growing while cutting the deficit. That is only fair to those who now have no vote—the generations to come.

Let them look back and say that we had the foresight to understand that a time of peace and prosperity is not a time to rest, but a time to press forward, a time to invest in the future.

And let all Americans remember that no problem of human making is too great to be overcome by human ingenuity, human energy, and the untiring hope of the human spirit. I believe this. I would not have asked to be your President if I did not.

Tomorrow, the debate on the plan I have put forward begins. I ask the Congress to come forward with your own proposals. But let us not question each other's motives. Let us debate. Let us negotiate. But let us solve the problem.

Recalling anniversaries may not be my specialty in speeches, but tonight is one of some note. On February 9, 1941, just 48 years ago tonight, Sir Winston Churchill took to the airwaves during Britain's hour of peril.

He had received from President Roosevelt a hand-carried letter quoting Longfellow's famous poem:

Sail on, O Ship of State!
Sail on, O Union, strong and great!
Humanity with all its fears,
With all the hopes of future years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate!

Churchill responded on this night by radio broadcast to a nation at war, but he directed his words to Franklin Roosevelt. "We shall not fail or falter," he said. "We shall not weaken or tire. Give us the tools, and we will finish the job."

Tonight, almost a half century later, our peril may be less immediate, but the need for perseverance and clear-sighted fortitude is just as great.

Now, as then, there are those who say it cannot be done. There are voices who say that America's best days have passed. That we are bound by constraints, threatened by problems, surrounded by troubles which limit our ability to hope.

Well, tonight I remain full of hope. We Americans have only begun on our mission of goodness and greatness. And to those timid souls, I repeat the plea: Give us the tools; and we will do the job.

Thank you, God bless you, and God bless America.

At 9 o'clock and 56 minutes p.m., the President of the United States, accompanied by the committee of escort, retired from the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The Doorkeeper escorted the invited guests from the Chamber in the following order:

The members of the President's Cabinet.

The Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.

The Ambassadors, Ministers, and chargé d'affaires of foreign governments.

JOINT SESSION DISSOLVED

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FOLEY). The Chair declares the joint session of the two Houses now dissolved.

Accordingly, at 10 o'clock and 5 minutes p.m., the joint session of the two Houses was dissolved.

The Members of the Senate retired to their Chamber.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE ON THE STATE OF THE UNION

Mr. COELHO. Mr. Speaker, I move that the message of the President be referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered printed.

The motion was agreed to.

BUILDING A BETTER AMERICA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 101-21)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, and together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

To the Congress of the United States:

I hereby transmit a supplement to the Message I am delivering to the Joint Session of the Congress tonight. It is titled "Building a Better America," and it contains further description of the plans and proposals mentioned in the Message. I urge the Congress to give favorable consideration to these proposals and renew my invitation to the congressional leadership to work together to assure that America is united, strong, at peace, and fiscally sound.

GEORGE BUSH.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 9, 1989.

ADJOURNMENT TO TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1989

Mr. COELHO. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the provisions of Senate Concurrent Resolution 14, 101st Congress, the House stands adjourned until 12 noon, Tuesday, February 21, 1989.

Thereupon (at 10 o'clock and 7 minutes p.m.), pursuant to Senate Concurrent Resolution 14, the House adjourned until Tuesday, February 21, 1989, at 12 noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

572. A letter from the Deputy Secretary of Transportation, transmitting a report of a violation of the Anti-Deficiency Act, which occurred in connection with funds available for grants in aid for airports for fiscal year 1986, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1517(b); to the Committee on Appropriations.

573. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a copy of the annual inspection of the U.S. Soldiers' and Airmen's Home for fiscal year 1987, pursuant to 24 U.S.C. 59, 60; to the Committee on Armed Services.

574. A letter from the Director, Administration and Management, Office of the Secretary of Defense, transmitting a copy of the Navy's determination and findings indicating the necessity to exclude the clause concerning examination of records by the Comptroller General from a proposed contract with the United Kingdom Ministry of Defence for acquisition of a developmental forward looking infrared radar and support of three such units during trials, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2313(c); to the Committee on Armed Services.

575. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel, Department of Energy, transmitting a notice of meetings of the Industry Board to the International Energy Agency to be held in Paris, France on February 7, 1989; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

576. A letter from the Director of Legislative Affairs, Agency for International Development, transmitting the report of economic conditions prevailing in Portugal which may affect its ability to meet international debt obligations and stabilize its economy,

pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2346 note; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

577. A letter from the Director of Legislative Affairs, Agency for International Development, transmitting the report of economic conditions prevailing in Israel which may affect its ability to meet international debt obligations and stabilize its economy, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2346 note; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

578. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting a report of those foreign military sales customers with approved cash flow financing in excess of \$100 million as of October 1, 1988, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2765; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

579. A letter from the Comptroller General, transmitting a copy of his report for fiscal year 1988 on each instance a Federal agency did not fully implement recommendations made by the GAO in connection with a bid protest decided during the fiscal year, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3554(e)(2); to the Committee on Government Operations.

580. A letter from the Chairman, Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, transmitting the Commission's 30th annual report of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 4275(e); to the Committee on Government Operations.

581. A letter from the Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting a report of actions taken to increase competition for contracts during fiscal year 1988, pursuant to U.S.C. 419; to the Committee on Government Operations.

582. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Veterans' Administration, transmitting a report of actions taken to increase competition for contracts during fiscal year 1988, pursuant to 41 U.S.C. 419; to the Committee on Government Operations.

583. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursements, Department of the Interior, transmitting notification of proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1339(b); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

584. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursements, Department of the Interior, transmitting notification of proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1339(b); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

585. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursements, Department of the Interior, transmitting notification of proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1339(b); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

586. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative Affairs, transmitting a report regarding the economic policy and trade practices of each country with which the United States has an economic or trade relationship, pursuant to Public Law 100-418, section 2202 (102 Stat. 1327); jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Ways and Means.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. PURSELL (for himself, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. MADIGAN, Mr. CONTE, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mrs. MORRELLA, Mr. ROE, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. HORTON, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. FOGLETTA, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. BARNARD, Mr. CLARKE, Mr. SYNAR, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. SCHUETTE, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. MACHTELEY, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. WOLPE, Mr. HAYES of Louisiana, and Mr. OWENS of New York):

H.R. 927. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to construct or improve facilities for the conduct of nursing research by institutions of higher education; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BUSTAMANTE:

H.R. 928. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide that the wage schedules for all prevailing rate employees be adjusted consistently in accordance with public policy; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. CLAY:

H.R. 929. A bill to amend section 2(11) of the National Labor Relations Act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. WAXMAN (for himself and Mr. MADIGAN):

H.R. 930. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to extend the program of voluntary family planning established in title X of such act; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CLAY:

H.R. 931. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act to increase the stability of collective bargaining in the building and construction industry; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. DICKS (for himself, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. SWIFT, Mr. MORRISON of Washington, Mr. MILLER of Washington, Mrs. UNSOELD, and Mr. McDERMOTT):

H.R. 932. A bill to provide for the settlement of land claims of the Puyallup Tribe of Indians in the State of Washington, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota (for himself, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. STARK, Mr. FLIPPO, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. DONNELLY, Mr. FROST, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. RAY, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. THOMAS A. LUKEK, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. HAYES of Louisiana, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. HUTTO, Mr. FIELDS, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. BROWN of Colorado, Mr. OLIN, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. FRANK, Mr. BAKER, Mr. ROWLAND of Georgia, Mr. VENTO, Mr. HOPKINS, Mr. DANNEMEYER, Mr. KANJORSKI, and Mr. YATRON):

H.R. 933. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 to exclude receipts and disbursements of the Social Security trust funds from the calculation of Federal deficits and maximum deficit amounts under the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. DYMALLY:

H.R. 934. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the exception from the arbitrage rebate requirements for small governmental units; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ERDREICH:

H.R. 935. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 936. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that a monthly insurance benefit thereunder shall be paid for the month in which the recipient dies and that such benefit shall be payable for such month only to the extent proportionate to the number of days in such month preceding the date of the recipient's death; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FAUNTROY:

H.R. 937. A bill authorizing the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity to establish a monument on Federal land in the District of Columbia to honor Martin Luther King, Jr.; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. FRANK:

H.R. 938. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a deduction for water and sewer service charges in the same manner as the deduction allowed for real property taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By STARK (for himself, Mr. DONNELLY, Mr. COYNE, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. MOODY, and Mr. GUARINI):

H.R. 939. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide civil money penalties and other remedies for certain improper referral arrangements for items and services provided under the Medicare Program; jointly, to the Committee on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. FRANK (for himself, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. GALLO, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. CARDIN, and Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut):

H.R. 940. A bill to establish a Commission to Investigate Federal Involvement With the Immigration of Nazi Collaborators; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FRENZEL:

H.R. 941. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to eliminate, effective at the beginning of the 102d Congress, a provision that permits certain Members of Congress to use excess campaign funds for personal purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 942. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to restrict the application of a provision that permits certain Members of Congress to use excess campaign funds for personal purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 943. A bill to reduce temporarily the column 2 rate of duty on impact line printers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 944. A bill to extend until January 1, 1994, the existing suspension of duty on certain wools; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HALL of Texas:

H.R. 945. A bill to provide that no amount shall be includible in gross income under section 83 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 by reason of the receipt of certain stock; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. INHOFE (for himself, Mr. EDWARDS of Oklahoma, Mr. BARNARD, Mr. HORTON, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. EVANS, Mr. ROE, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. SYNAR, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. DONALD E. LUKENS, and Mr. DUNCAN):

H.R. 946. A bill to amend title 11 of the United States Code to provide an exception to certain provisions of such title relating to avoidable transfers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. KENNELLY:

H.R. 947. A bill to provide for the acquisition and publication of data about crimes that manifest prejudice based on race, religion, homosexuality or heterosexuality, or ethnicity; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 948. A bill to establish a corporation to administer a program of voluntary national service, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Education and Labor, Armed Services, and Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. LaFALCE (for himself and Mr. BARNARD):

H.R. 949. A bill to amend section 408 of the National Housing Act to allow the purchase by a savings and loan holding company of a minority interest in an undercapitalized thrift institution under certain circumstances, to provide that any such interest may not be treated as a controlling interest in such thrift institution if certain requirements are met, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. ROYBAL (for himself, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. GARCIA, Mr. WILSON, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. KASTENMEIER, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. ROE, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. LAUGHLIN, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. TALLON, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. HATCHER, Mr. STAGGERS, Mr. DE LA GARZA, Mr. FOGLETTA, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. RICHARDSON, and Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado):

H.R. 950. A bill to amend the Social Security Act and the Public Health Service Act to contain health care costs, maintain quality, and ensure access to necessary health care services for Americans in rural areas; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LELAND (for himself, Mrs. SCHROEDER, and Ms. SNOWE):

H.R. 951. A bill to promote the integration of women in the development process in developing countries; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LIGHTFOOT:

H.R. 952. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide for the development of a trails interpretation center in the city of Council Bluffs, IA, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. RICHARDSON:

H.R. 953. A bill to amend the Department of Energy Organization Act to establish the position of Assistant Secretary for Natural Gas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. ROSE:

H.R. 954. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to limit the interest deduction on corporate stock acquisition indebtedness; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SHUMWAY:

H.R. 955. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 956. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to restore the deduction for contributions to individual retirement accounts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. SNOWE (for herself, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. MACHTLEY, and Mr. MILLER of Ohio):

H.R. 957. A bill to amend the Library Services and Construction Act to authorize the Secretary of Education to establish a program to make grants to local public libraries to establish demonstration projects using older adult volunteers to provide intergenerational library literacy programs to children during afterschool hours, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. STALLINGS (for himself, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. OWENS of Utah, and Mr. CHENEY):

H.R. 958. A bill relating to the treatment of a certain project for purposes of the energy tax credit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TORRICELLI (for himself, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. ROE, Mr. ROWLAND of Connecticut, Mr. HORTON, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. PEASE, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. ENGEL, and Mr. DORNAN of California):

H.R. 959. A bill to establish the William C. Redfield Export Award; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WATKINS:

H.R. 960. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to reduce the amount that a multicandidate political committee may contribute to a candidate in a Federal election and to limit the total amount that a candidate for the office of Senator or Representative may accept from multicandidate political committees in an election; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. WOLF:

H.R. 961. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to establish a program for expanding the capacity of heavily traveled portions of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways located in urbanized areas with a population of 50,000 or more for the purposes of reducing traffic congestion, improving safety, and increasing the efficiency of the system; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. ARMEY (for himself and Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota):

H.R. 962. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 to require expeditious consideration by the Congress of a proposal by the President to rescind amounts of budget authority if the proposal is transmitted to the Congress on the same day on which the President approves the bill or joint resolution providing such budget authority and does not reduce any program below its prior year level; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Rules.

By Mr. BERMAN (for himself, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. LEVINE of California, and Mr. KASICH):

H.R. 963. A bill to provide for the imposition of sanctions on persons who export, transfer, or otherwise engage in the trade of certain items in violation of laws and regulations implementing the military technology control regime; jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs, Ways and Means, and Government Operations.

By Mr. BEVILL:

H.R. 964. A bill to correct an error in Private Law 100-29 (relating to certain lands in Lamar County, AL); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mrs. BOXER (for herself, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. STARK, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. BROWN of California, and Mr. DWYER of New Jersey):

H.R. 965. A bill to establish an Independent Defense Procurement Corps to procure all property and services required by the Department of Defense and to establish an Office of Inspector General to oversee such corps; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BROWN of California (for himself, Mr. UDALL, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. AUCOIN, Mr. OLIN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. WALGREN, Mr. FOGLIETTA, and Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER):

H.R. 966. A bill to promote a United States-Soviet Union ban on the use of nuclear power sources in orbit around the Earth, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs; Science, Space, and Technology; and Armed Services.

By Mr. BUSTAMANTE:

H.R. 967. A bill to establish the Amistad National Recreation Area in the State of Texas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. CLEMENT:

H.R. 968. A bill to provide for the Federal reimbursement of local noise abatement funds; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. CONYERS (for himself, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. STOKES, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. MFUME, Mr. SAVAGE, Mr. ESPY, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. GRAY, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. HAWKINS, and Mr. WISE):

H.R. 969. A bill to amend the United States Housing Act of 1937 to require the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to administer a program of construction and revitalization of public housing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. COOPER:

H.R. 970. A bill to establish the National Center for Adult Literacy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. COOPER (for himself, Mr. SWIFT, and Mr. LELAND):

H.R. 971. A bill to require the Federal Communications Commission to prescribe rules to protect consumers from unfair practices in the provision of operator services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. EDWARDS of California (for himself and Mr. SENSENBRENNER):

H.R. 972. A bill to amend section 3724 of title 31, United States Code, to increase the authority of the Attorney General to settle claims for damages resulting from law enforcement activities of the Department of Justice; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FRANK (for himself and Mr. KENNEDY):

H.R. 973. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to provide financial assistance to expand and preserve the permanent supply of affordable, decent, and appropriate housing, and to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide additional revenues for the assistance; jointly, to the Committees on Bank-

ing, Finance and Urban Affairs and Ways and Means.

By Mr. FRANK (for himself, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. BATES, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. GARCIA, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. ROE, Mr. TORRES, and Mr. DE LUGO):

H.R. 974. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and title XVIII of the Social Security Act with respect to the financing of benefit improvements under the Medicare Catastrophic Coverage Act of 1988; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H.R. 975. A bill to amend the Federal securities laws in order to provide additional enforcement remedies for violations of those laws; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GILMAN (for himself, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. STARK, and Mr. HANSEN):

H.R. 976. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the excise taxes on wine, beer, and cigarettes in order to provide increased revenues to combat drug trafficking, substance abuse, and other related activities; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, Education and Labor, the Judiciary, and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GUNDERSON:

H.R. 977. A bill to remove the designation of the third Monday in February as a legal public holiday; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. HASTER:

H.R. 978. A bill to provide assistance to small communities with ground water radium contamination; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER (for himself, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. FISH, Mr. FRANK, Mr. GARCIA, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. GILMAN, Mrs. LOWEY of New York, Mr. McGRATH, Mr. MAVROULES, Mr. MFUME, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut, Mr. MRAZEK, and Mr. OWENS of New York):

H.R. 979. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish a program of grants for the purpose of providing for research, treatment, and public education with respect to Lyme disease; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. JONES of North Carolina (for himself, Mr. STUDDS, Ms. SCHNEIDER, Mr. HERTEL, Mr. LENT, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. TAUZIN, and Mr. CARPER):

H.R. 980. A bill to provide for development of a national global change research plan to coordinate oceanographic, atmospheric, terrestrial, and polar research programs; to establish the Council on Global Environmental Policy; and to amend the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 to require consideration of the impact of major Federal actions on the global environment; jointly, to the Committees on Science, Space, and Technology; Merchant Marine and Fisheries; and Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. KLECZKA:

H.R. 981. A bill to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to provide deposit insurance in a manner which does not discriminate against small- and medium-sized banks by expanding the assessment base; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. LELAND (for himself, Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mr. HORTON, Mr.

GILMAN, Mr. CLAY, Mr. McCLOSKEY, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. GARCIA, Mr. MYERS of Indiana, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. UDALL, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Ms. OAKAR, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. SIKORSKI, Mr. YATRON, Mr. DYAMALLY, Mr. DE LUGO, and Mr. SAWYER):

H.R. 982. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, with respect to the budgetary treatment of the Postal Service Fund, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland:

H.R. 983. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide for the selection of grand and petit jurors for each U.S. district court from sources other than the voter registration lists or the lists of actual voters of the political subdivisions within the district or division, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary and Ways and Means.

By Mrs. MARTIN of Illinois (for herself and Mr. ECKART):

H.R. 984. A bill to prohibit rental car companies from imposing liability on renters, with certain exceptions, to prohibit such companies from selling collision damage waivers in connection with private passenger automobile rental agreements of not more than 30 days, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. MORELLA (for herself, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. LEACH of Iowa, Mr. NIELSON of Utah, Mr. GALLO, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. DYAMALLY, Mr. FRANK, Mr. MFUME, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. PENNY, Mr. VENTO, Mr. SMITH of Vermont, Mr. HENRY, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. WEISS, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mr. MINETA, Mr. ROE, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. WOLPE, Mr. HUGHES, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. WALSH, Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. PORTER, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. POSHARD, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. BATES, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. BEILSEN, Mr. MILLER of Washington, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. ESPY, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. APPLEGATE, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. LELAND, Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, Mr. MARTINEZ, Ms. SCHNEIDER, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. HYDE, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. HORTON, and Mr. BOEHLERT):

H.R. 985. A bill to provide for a Peace Corps training and educational benefits demonstration program; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MORRISON of Washington (for himself, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. DICKS, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. MILLER of Washington, Mr. SWIFT, and Mrs. UNSOELD):

H.R. 986. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Army to release a reversionary interest in certain lands in the Port of Benton, WA, which were previously conveyed to the Port of Benton; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. MRAZEK (for himself, Mr. UDALL, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. VENTO, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BEILSEN, Mr.

ANDREWS, Mr. FRANK, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. DEFazio, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. WOLPE, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. GREEN, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. IRELAND, Mr. EVANS, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. SABO, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mr. MINETA, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. ROE, Mr. KASTENMEIER, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. STARK, Mr. TORRES, Mr. VALENTINE, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Ms. SCHNEIDER, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. PEASE, Mr. WEBER, Mr. FISH, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. UPTON, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. MOODY, Mr. MAVROULES, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. SIKORSKI, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. PORTER, Mr. CLARKE, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. COYNE, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. COOPER, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. RIDGE, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. CARPER, Mr. LEHMAN of California, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. PETRI, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. GORDON, and Mr. BUECHNER):

H.R. 987. A bill to amend the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, to designate certain lands in the Tongass National Forest as wilderness, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. NIELSON of Utah (for himself, Mr. HANSEN, and Mr. OWENS of Utah):

H.R. 988. A bill entitled the "Camp W.G. Williams Land Exchange Act of 1989"; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. PANETTA:

H.R. 989. A bill to amend the Equal Credit Opportunity Act to prohibit discrimination by creditors against members of the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. PANETTA (for himself, Mr. LELAND, Mr. BEVILL, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. KASTENMEIER, and Mr. ROYBAL):

H.R. 990. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage of adult day care under the Medicare Program; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SKEEN (for himself and Mr. STALLINGS):

H.R. 991. A bill to withdraw certain public lands in Eddy County, NM, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Armed Services, Energy, and Commerce, and Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. SLAUGHTER of Virginia (for himself and Mr. BLILEY):

H.R. 992. A bill to repeal a provision of the Department of Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1989, prohibiting the use of Federal funds to plan, design, construct, or approve certain interchanges or other highway facilities providing access between or among Interstate Highway 66, U.S. Route 29, Virginia Route 234, and adjacent properties; jointly, to the

Committees on Public Works and Transportation and Appropriations.

By Mr. SMITH of Florida (for himself, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. BATES, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. BONIOR, Mrs. BOXER, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. GREEN, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. HOYER, Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. MARKEY, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. OWENS of New York, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. ROE, Mr. STARK, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. WEISS, Mr. WHEAT, and Mr. YATES):

H.R. 993. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit certain handguns which are unsuitable for lawful sporting purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. SNOWE (for herself and Mr. CONTE):

H.R. 994. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the amount of the credit for dependent care expenses, to make such credit refundable, and to provide that certain respite care expenses are eligible for such credit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STARK (for himself, Mr. BAKER, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. DANNEMEYER, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. McGRATH, Mr. DENNY SMITH, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. TORRES, Mr. SCHUETTE, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. HENRY, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. FLIPPO, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. ERDREICH, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. CALLAHAN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. COBLE, Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. McCURDY, Mr. JONES of Georgia, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. McCANDLESS, Mr. DE LUGO, and Mr. DORNAN of California):

H.R. 995. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide penalties for certain mail-related offenses involving anabolic steroids, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WALGREN (for himself, Mr. ROE, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. WALKER, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. BUECHNER, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. HAYES of Louisiana, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mrs. LLOYD, Mr. McCURDY, Mr. MINETA, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. MORRISON of Washington, Mr. NAGLE, Mr. NOWAK, Mr. PRICE, Mr. RITTER, Ms. SCHNEIDER, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. SKAGGS, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. STALLINGS, Mr. VALENTINE, Mr. WOLPE, Mr. TRAFICANT, and Mr. FRANK):

H.R. 996. A bill to establish the Congressional Scholarships for Science, Mathematics, and Engineering, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. WATKINS:

H.R. 997. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide certain tax incentives for domestic oil and gas, to establish a domestic petroleum production program, to require the strategic petroleum reserve to be filled with stripper well oil, and to eliminate certain restrictions on the sale of natural gas; jointly, to the Committees

on Ways and Means; Energy and Commerce; and Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. BERMAN (for himself, Mr. BEILSON, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. WAXMAN, and Mrs. VUCANOVICH):

H.R. 998. A bill to authorize the exchange of certain public lands in California and Nevada; jointly, to the Committees on Agriculture and Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mrs. BOGGS (for herself and Mr. CHENEY):

H.R. 999. A bill to amend the act of October 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 915), as amended establishing a program for the preservation of additional historic property throughout the Nation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BONIOR (for himself and Mr. FLORIO):

H.R. 1000. A bill to establish a corporation to administer a National volunteer service program; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. CHENEY (for himself, Mr. GRANDY, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. ROBERT F. SMITH, and Mr. YOUNG of Alaska):

H.R. 1001. A bill to clarify that charges and fees may be collected in connection with foreign trade zones at certain small airports; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DAVIS:

H.R. 1002. A bill to provide a uniform definition for the Great Lakes, and other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1003. A bill to consider the impacts of major Federal actions on the oceans and Great Lakes, the atmosphere, and other aspects of the global environment; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. DAVIS (for himself, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, and Mr. DINGELL):

H.R. 1004. A bill to amend the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 to provide grants to coastal states to control or prevent damage caused by chronic coastal erosion and flooding; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. DIXON (for himself, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. Applegate, Mr. AuCOIN, Mr. BATES, Mr. CLAY, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. ESPY, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. FLORIO, Mr. FRANK, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. MFUME, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. ROE, Mr. SAVAGE, Mr. TORRES, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. WILSON, and Mr. WISE):

H.R. 1005. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to promote the development and preservation of rental housing for low- and moderate-income families; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DWYER of New Jersey (for himself, Mr. KAPTUR, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. FLORIO, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. BEILSON, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. HENRY, Mr. CLINGER, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. KOLTER, and Mr. ATKINS):

H.R. 1006. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to provide assistance for the purchase and installation of elder cottage housing opportunity units; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. GAYDOS:

H.R. 1007. A bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to allow volunteer fire departments

and emergency rescue squads to receive donations of Federal surplus personal property; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. GEJDENSON (for himself and Mr. WYDEN):

H.R. 1008. A bill to require the Consumer Product Safety Commission to require the labeling of certain toys; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GOODLING:

H.R. 1009. A bill to restructure the pay system for Members of Congress; jointly, to the Committees on House Administration and Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. GRADISON (for himself and Mrs. KENNELLY):

H.R. 1010. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 with respect to the treatment of long-term care insurance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HERGER (for himself, Mr. MARLENEE, Mr. HOLLOWAY, Mr. SCHUETTE, Mr. SHUMWAY, Mr. MORRISON of Washington, and Mr. ROBERT F. SMITH):

H.R. 1011. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Commission on Natural Resources Disasters, to provide for increased planning and cooperation with local firefighting forces in the event of forest fires, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. LANTOS (for himself, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. FRANK, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. LELAND, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. McEWEN, Mr. NIELSON of Utah, Mr. OWENS of New York, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. SABO, Mrs. SCHROEDER, and Mr. WEISS):

H.R. 1012. A bill to modify the authority of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to investigate and determine discrimination claims made by Federal employees against the Federal Government, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Post Office and Civil Service and Education and Labor.

By Mr. OWENS of New York:

H.R. 1013. A bill to amend the Education of the Handicapped Act to extend certain authorities contained in such act through the fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI:

H.R. 1014. A bill to establish a pay system under which, within specified limits, Members of Congress would be permitted to designate their own salaries; to ban the acceptance of honoraria by Members and congressional staff; to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the dollar limitation on the amount of living expenses of Members away from home which are allowable as a deduction; and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on House Administration, Post Office and Civil Service, and Ways and Means.

By Mr. SHAW:

H.R. 1015. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to establish a procedure for adding certain roads to the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways in exchange for the removal of other highways from the Interstate System; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 1016. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to authorize State and local governments to regulate aviation advertising flights; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. GILMAN (for himself, Mr. HOYER, Mrs. MORELLA, and Mr. SCHUMER):

H.J. Res. 136. Joint resolution to designate the week of May 7, 1989, through May 14, 1989, as "Jewish Heritage Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. GLICKMAN (for himself, Mr. WHEAT, Mr. FRANK, Mr. WISE, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mrs. COLLINS, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. SLATTERY, and Mr. MARTINEZ):

H.J. Res. 137. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide for the direct popular election of the President and Vice President of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER (for himself, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. LENT, Mr. McGRATH, Mr. ROWLAND of Connecticut, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. GREEN, Mr. GARCIA, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. FISH, Mr. WEISS, Mr. FRANK, Mr. MFUME, and Mr. MAVROULES):

H.J. Res. 138. Joint resolution designating the week beginning July 23, 1989, as "Lyme Disease Awareness Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. LENT:

H.J. Res. 139. Joint resolution to express opposition to the Environmental Protection Agency's past increases in fluoridation levels in drinking water; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GUNDERSON (for himself, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. MICHEL, Mr. CONTE, Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, Mr. HORTON, Mr. HOYER, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. PORTER, Mr. COELHO, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. AuCOIN, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. BENNETT, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. BLAZ, Mr. BLILEY, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. BRUCE, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. CARR, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. COLEMAN of Texas, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. CROCKETT, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. DE LA GARZA, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. DONNELLY, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. FISH, Mr. FLIPPO, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. GARCIA, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. HUCKABY, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. HATCHER, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. HENRY, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. JENKINS, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. KASTENMEIER, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. LENT, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. DONALD E. LUKENS, Mr. McCLOSKEY, Mr. McGRATH, Mr. MANTON, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. MAVROULES, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. MINETA, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mr. OLIN, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. PARRIS, Mrs. PATTERSON, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. PETRI, Mr. QUILLEN, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. REGULA, Mr. RIDGE, Mr. RITTER, Mr. ROE, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mrs. SAIKI, Mr. SAXTON, Ms. SCHNEIDER, Mr. SCHUETTE, Mr. SHAW, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. TAUKE, Mr. TORRES, Mr. VENTO, Mr. WEBER, Mr. WEISS, Mr. WHITTAKER, Mr. WISE, Mr. WOLF, Mr. WOLPE, and Mr. YOUNG of Florida):

H.J. Res. 140. Joint resolution designating March 7 through March 13, 1989, as "Deaf Awareness Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. HASTERT:

H.J. Res. 141. Joint resolution to designate the week of October 1 through 7, 1989, as "National Health Care Food Service Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. PANETTA (for himself, Mr. GREEN, and Mr. KILDEE):

H.J. Res. 142. Joint resolution to designate the period commencing November 12, 1989, and ending November 18, 1989, as "Geography Awareness Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Ms. SNOWE:

H.J. Res. 143. Joint resolution to designate June 15, 1989, as "American Victims of Terrorism Day"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. RANGEL:

H. Con. Res. 51. Concurrent resolution to express the sense of the Congress urging the President to recognize and include the Director of National Drug Control Policy as a fully participating member of the President's Cabinet; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. KENNEDY:

H. Con. Res. 52. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress concerning security at United States and international airports; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. COURTER (for himself, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, and Mr. GALLO):

H. Res. 74. Resolution directing the Secretary of Defense to furnish certain information to the House of Representatives concerning the actions of the Commission on Base Realignment and Closure with respect to Fort Dix, NJ to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. DE LA GARZA (for himself and Mr. MADIGAN):

H. Res. 75. Resolution providing amounts from the contingent fund of the House for expenses of investigations and studies by the Committee on Agriculture in the 1st sess. of the 101st Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. HOPKINS (for himself, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. MADIGAN, Mr. BRUCE, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. PORTER, Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado, Mr. COURTER, Mr. McCLOSKEY, Mr. HUNTER, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. GALLO, Mr. MATSUI, and Mr. KENNEDY):

H. Res. 76. Resolution directing the Secretary of Defense to furnish certain information to the House of Representatives concerning the actions of the Commission on Base Realignment and Closure; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. ANDERSON (for himself and Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT):

H. Res. 77. Resolution providing amounts from the contingent fund of the House for expenses of investigations and studies by the Committee on Public Works and Transportation in the 1st session of the 101st Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. DREIER of California (for himself and Mr. BROWN of California):

H. Res. 78. A resolution saluting the Life-Savers Foundation of America for its efforts

to increase public knowledge of and access to bone marrow transplants; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII,

16. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, relative to restoring full funding to the VA Medical Centers; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. FRANK:

H.R. 1017. A bill for the relief of William A. Cassity; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1018. A bill for the relief of Samuel R. Newman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RICHARDSON:

H.R. 1019. A bill for the relief of Juana del Carmen Villalobos de Bruno; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORRISON of Washington:

H.R. 1020. A bill to permit reimbursement of relocation expenses of William D. Morger; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PICKETT:

H.R. 1021. A bill for the relief of Charlotte S. Neal; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WATKINS:

H.R. 1022. A bill for the relief of Priti Rekha Chaudhury Juneja; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 14: Mr. BONIOR and Mr. SANGMEISTER.
H.R. 22: Mr. TORRES, Mrs. LLOYD, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. ROE, Mr. RANGEL, and Mr. DYMALLY.

H.R. 49: Mr. COBLE, Mr. BAKER, Mr. BLAZ, Mr. HAYES of Louisiana, Mr. CHENEY, Mr. MARLENEE, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. LOWERY of California, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. COMBEST, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. RHODE, Mr. SCHAEFER, Mr. ARMEY, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. STUMP, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. NIELSON of Utah, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. SLAUGHTER of Virginia, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. HUCKABY, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. FIELDS, Mr. SHUMWAY, Mr. WHITTAKER, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, Mr. MYERS of Indiana, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. MARTIN of New York, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. ROBERT F. SMITH, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. HUBBARD, Mr. DENNY SMITH, Mr. DANNEMEYER, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. HOLLOWAY, and Mr. ANTHONY.

H.R. 55: Mr. ATKINS, Mr. COBLE, Mr. HILER, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. ARMEY, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. SHUMWAY, Mr. DIXON, and Mr. FAZIO.

H.R. 70: Mr. PACKARD, Mr. McEWEN, Mr. HYDE, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mr. WHITTAKER, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr.

FISH, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, Mr. BROWN of Colorado, Mr. FIELDS, and Mr. BLILEY.

H.R. 82: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. PORTER, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. WALGREN, Mr. MCGRATH, Mr. DARDEN, Mr. STOKES, Mr. HATCHER, Mr. WAXMAN, and Mr. LANCASTER.

H.R. 91: Mr. PENNY, Mr. SIKORSKI, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. ERDREICH, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. FRANK, Mr. FUSTER, and Mr. BATES.

H.R. 100: Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. DENNY SMITH, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. SAXTON, Mrs. BENTLEY, and Mr. PETRI.

H.R. 145: Mr. MFUME, Mr. HENRY, Mr. FLORIO, Mr. POSHARD, Mr. WOLPE, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. LEHMAN of California, and Mr. BUECHNER.

H.R. 150: Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. ROE, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. EARLY, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. TORRES, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. MILLER of Ohio, Mr. SHAW, Mr. WHITTAKER, and Mr. WAXMAN.

H.R. 152: Mr. ACKERMAN, Mrs. SAIKI, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. MRAZEK, and Ms. PELOSI.

H.R. 156: Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. TRAXLER, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. FEIGHAN, and Mr. OWENS of New York.

H.R. 159: Mr. EMERSON and Mr. ARMEY.

H.R. 210: Mr. WEISS.

H.R. 211: Mr. FAZIO, Mr. GORDON, Mr. QUILLEN, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. WEISS, and Mr. KLECZKA.

H.R. 212: Mr. GORDON, Mr. DE LUGO, and Mr. WEISS.

H.R. 214: Mr. NIELSON of Utah, Mr. FLIPPO, Mr. LENT, Mr. VENTO, Mr. DONNELLY, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. MARLENEE, Mrs. LLOYD, Mr. WALGREN, Mr. WOLPE, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. FISH, and Mr. KLECZKA.

H.R. 215: Mr. ARMEY, Mr. QUILLEN, and Mr. RANGEL.

H.R. 216: Mr. WEISS.

H.R. 217: Mr. MRAZEK.

H.R. 245: Mr. PASHAYAN, Mr. FAUNTROY, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. SHUMWAY, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. MINETA, Mr. DANNEMEYER, Mr. DIXON, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, and Mr. STARK.

H.R. 283: Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. DONALD E. LUKENS, Mr. MONTGOMERY, and Mrs. BENTLEY.

H.R. 286: Mr. DONALD E. LUKENS, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. ROE, and Mr. FAWELL.

H.R. 310: Mr. WOLF and Mr. BOUCHER.

H.R. 328: Mr. COSTELLO.

H.R. 330: Mr. BUECHNER.

H.R. 372: Mr. PACKARD.

H.R. 373: Mr. PACKARD, Mr. TAUZIN, Mrs. MARTIN of Illinois, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. WILSON, Mr. MYERS of Indiana, Ms. SCHNEIDER, Mr. WOLPE, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. WEISS, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. SHAW, and Mr. SKELTON.

H.R. 418: Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. KASTENMEIER, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. OWENS of New York, and Mr. UDALL.

H.R. 425: Mr. NOWAK, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. MARTINEZ, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. DIXON, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. ROE, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. KOSTMAYER, and Mr. GIBBONS.

H.R. 455: Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. BATES, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. CLEMENT, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. DANNEMEYER, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. DONNELLY, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. FRANK, Mr. GARCIA, Mr. GRANT, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr.

HAMMERSCHMIDT, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. HYDE, Mr. KANJORSKI, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. WHITTAKER, Mr. McEWEN, Mr. MACHTEY, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mrs. PATTERSON, Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. ROE, Mr. ROWLAND of Connecticut, Mr. SCHUETTE, Mr. SISISKY, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. STAGGERS, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. SYNAR, Mr. YATRON, Mr. SWIFT, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. TORRES, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. SHUMWAY, Mr. PETRI, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. VENTO, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. QUILLEN, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. WEISS, Mr. ARMEY, and Mr. WOLPE.

H.R. 458: Mr. DeWINE.
H.R. 467: Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. YATES, Mr. WHEAT, Mr. WALGREN, Mr. MOODY, Mr. FAUNTROY, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. WYLIE, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. ROE, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. MFUME, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. GREEN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. WOLPE, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. FAZIO, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. VISCLOSKEY, Mr. DONNELLY, Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida, Ms. SCHNEIDER, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. WEISS, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. CAMPBELL of California, Mrs. LOWEY of New York, and Mrs. SAIKI.

H.R. 499: Mr. STUMP, Mrs. BENTLEY, and Mr. SMITH of Texas.

H.R. 500: Mr. DE LUGO, Mrs. SAIKI, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. FUSTER, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. HORTON, and Mr. HAWKINS.

H.R. 501: Mr. LIGHTFOOT.

H.R. 504: Mr. STUMP, Mr. SMITH of Texas, and Mrs. BENTLEY.

H.R. 518: Mr. HUGHES, Mr. CHENEY, Mr. IRELAND, Mr. DeWINE, Mr. DONALD E. LUKENS, Mr. APPELEGATE, and Mr. BLILEY.

H.R. 546: Mrs. COLLINS.

H.R. 550: Mr. STAGGERS, Mr. DENNY SMITH, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. FLORIO, Mr. ROWLAND of Connecticut, Mr. SHUMWAY, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, and Mrs. SAIKI.

H.R. 551: Mr. IRELAND, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. RAY, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. PARRIS, Mr. DeFAZIO, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. HYDE, Ms. SCHNEIDER, Mr. MYERS of Indiana, Mr. PORTER, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FAWELL, and Mr. SHAW.

H.R. 563: Mr. WYLIE, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. WOLPE, Mr. DONNELLY, Mr. DeFAZIO, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. WISE, Mr. QUILLEN, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. STALLINGS, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. BORSKI, and Mr. CLAY.

H.R. 567: Mr. ATKINS, Mr. DeFAZIO, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. CLAY, Mr. MAVROULES, Mr. WILSON, Mr. BOEHLERT, and Mr. MANTON.

H.R. 575: Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, Mr. McCOLLUM, and Mr. PARRIS.

H.R. 594: Mr. MFUME, Mr. SHARP, Mr. APPELEGATE, Mr. COYNE, Mrs. BOGGS, Mr. ESPY, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. SIKORSKI, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. FRENZEL, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. CONYERS, Mrs. UNSOELD, and Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas.

H.R. 596: Mr. WILSON, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. FIELDS, Mr. FROST, and Mrs. BENTLEY.

H.R. 631: Mr. OWENS of New York and Mr. OBEY.

H.R. 645: Mr. DONNELLY and Mr. FLORIO.

H.R. 646: Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. BROWN of Colorado, Mr. FAWELL, and Mr. EMERSON.

H.R. 668: Mr. QUILLEN and Mr. OWENS of New York.

H.R. 669: Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. TORRES, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. MARKEY, and Mr. RUSSO.

H.R. 672: Ms. PELOSI and Mr. DYMALLY.

H.R. 679: Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. OWENS of New York, and Mr. WILSON.

H.R. 685: Mr. RAHALL.

H.R. 696: Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. CONTE, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. SHARP, Mr. WEISS, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. WOLPE, and Mr. ACKERMAN.

H.R. 717: Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. COELHO, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. YATES, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. WOLPE, and Mr. FRANK.

H.R. 718: Mr. VENTO, Mr. WHITTAKER, Mr. CAMPBELL of California, Mr. KILDEE, and Mr. KOSTMAYER.

H.R. 746: Mr. BLAZ, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. PICKLE, and Mr. DeLAY.

H.R. 750: Mr. BOEHLERT.

H.R. 759: Mr. LEVINE of California and Mr. CAMPBELL of California.

H.R. 762: Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. TAUKE, Mr. HUCKABY, Mr. JENKINS, and Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT.

H.R. 780: Mr. BONIOR, Mr. FAUNTROY, and Mr. SIKORSKI.

H.R. 783: Mr. RAHALL.

H.R. 794: Mr. ATKINS, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. RAHALL, and Mr. FLORIO.

H.R. 841: Mr. BUNNING, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. HERGER, Mr. PETRI, Mr. WELDON, and Mr. SCHAEFER.

H.R. 901: Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. BILIRAKIS.

H.R. 904: Mr. DONNELLY, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. WILSON, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. FISH, Mr. IRELAND, Mr. HILER, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. WOLF, Mr. TRAXLER, and Mr. GRAY.

H.J. Res. 3: Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. MORRISON of Washington, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. DENNY SMITH, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. DeWINE, Mr. SAXTON, and Mr. PETRI.

H.J. Res. 22: Mr. AKAKA, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mrs. MORELLA, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. FRANK, Mr. FISH, and Mr. HANSEN.

H.J. Res. 34: Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. BUECHNER, Mr. BAKER, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. EDWARDS of Oklahoma, and Mr. LIGHTFOOT.

H.J. Res. 47: Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. BLILEY, Mrs. BOXER, Mrs. BROOMFIELD, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. COELHO, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. COYNE, Mr. DeFAZIO, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. FRANK, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. HAYES of Louisiana, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. HENRY, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. HORTON, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. McEWEN, MOLINARI, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. PAXON, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. PORTER, Mr. ROE, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. SCHEUER, Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. UDALL, Mr. WALSH, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. COURTER, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. FIELDS, Mr. FRENZEL, Mr. GREEN, Mr. HOLLOWAY, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. JONES of Georgia, Mr. JONTZ, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. LEHMAN of Flor-

ida, Mr. LELAND, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mrs. LOWEY of New York, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. MFUME, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. McGRATH, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. WEBER, and Mr. YATES.

H.J. Res. 67: Mr. ROE, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, Mr. MANTON, Mr. HORTON, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. NATCHER, Mr. QUILLEN, Mrs. BENTLEY, and Mr. KASICH.

H.J. Res. 80: Mr. HILER and Mr. HARRIS.

H.J. Res. 112: Mr. BARNARD, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. BOSCO, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. DeWINE, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. FIELDS, Mr. FISH, Mr. FLIPPO, Mr. GALLO, Mr. GARCIA, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. HORTON, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. JONES of Georgia, Mr. KASTENMEIER, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. MURTHA, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. QUILLEN, Mr. RITTER, Mr. SHAW, Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, Mr. TAUKE, Mr. VOLKMER, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. WHITTAKER, and Mr. WHITTEN.

H. Con. Res. 13: Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. STANGELAND, Mr. ROE, Mr. WOLF, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. COX, Mr. HORTON, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. CARPER, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. HUGHES, and Mr. ROHRBACHER.

H. Con. Res. 30: Mr. WHITTAKER, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. FISH, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. BAKER, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. JONTZ, and Mr. DWYER of New Jersey.

H. Con. Res. 40: Mr. STUMP, Mr. THOMAS of Georgia, Mr. WALSH, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. McDADE, Mr. KOLBE, Mrs. LLOYD, Mr. HOYER, and Mr. MOORHEAD.

H. Con. Res. 41: Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mr. HILER, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. ACKERMAN, and Mr. LEWIS of Florida.

H. Con. Res. 42: Mr. LIPINSKI and Mr. OWENS of New York.

H. Con. Res. 46: Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. COURTER, Mr. DeFAZIO, and Mr. DONALD E. LUKENS.

H. Con. Res. 47: Mr. ARMEY and Mr. DeLAY.

H. Con. Res. 48: Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. PENNY, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. TRAXLER, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, and Mr. RANGEL.

H. Con. Res. 20: Mr. MARTIN of New York and Mr. TRAXLER.

H. Res. 23: Mr. BRYANT, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. LAUGHLIN, Mr. DENNY SMITH, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. MANTON, Mr. HOYER, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. SOLARZ, Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, and Mr. OWENS of New York.

H. Res. 33: Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. APPELEGATE, Mr. ASPIN, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. AuCOIN, Mr. BATES, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. BRUCE, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CARR, Mr. CLARKE, Mr. CLAY, Mr. COELHO, Mr. COLEMAN of Texas, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. CONTE, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. COYNE, Mr. CROCKETT, Mr. DARDEN, Mr. DELUMS, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. DERRICK, Mr. DIXON, Mr. DONNELLY, Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. ESPY, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. FAZIO,

Mr. FISH, Mr. FLORIO, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mr. FRANK, Mr. GARCIA, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. GEPHARDT, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. GORDON, Mr. GRAY, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. HATCHER, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. HERTEL, Mr. HORTON, Mr. HOYER, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. JONES of Georgia, Mr. JONTZ, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KASTENMEIER, Mr. KENNEDY, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. LEHMAN of California, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mrs. LLOYD, Mr. THOMAS A. LUKE, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. MANTON, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. MAVROULES, Mr. MCCURDY, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. MFUME, Mr. MINETA, Mr. MOODY, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. NATCHER, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. NOWAK, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. PER-

KINS, Mr. PORTER, Mr. POSHARD, Mr. PRICE, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. ROE, Mr. ROSE, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. RUSSO, Mr. SABO, Mrs. SAIKI, Mr. SARPALIUS, Mr. SAVAGE, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. SCHEUER, Ms. SCHNEIDER, Mr. SCHUETTE, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. SISISKY, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. SLATTERY, Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. STARK, Mr. STOKES, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. SYNAR, Mr. TALLON, Mr. THOMAS of Georgia, Mr. TORRES, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. TRAXLER, Mr. UDALL, Mr. VENTO, Mr. VOLKMER, Mr. WALGREN, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. WHITTAKER, Mr. WISE, Mr. WOLPE, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. YATES, and Mr. YATRON.

H. Res. 41: Mr. ARMEY, Mr. BAKER, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. CLARKE, Mr. COBLE, Mr. CRANE, Mr. EDWARDS of Oklahoma, Mr. FIELDS, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. GOSS, Mr. HILER, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. HUBBARD, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. McCLOSKEY, Mr. MYERS of Indiana, Mr. PAXON, Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. SARPALIUS, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, Mr. STALLINGS,

Mr. TALLON, Mr. TANNER, Mr. VISCLOSKEY, and Mr. WHITTAKER.

DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 705: Mr. COUGHLIN.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

22. The SPEAKER presented a petition of the Municipal Police Employees' Retirement System, Baton Rouge, LA, relative to Medicare, Social Security, and related programs for State and local public employees; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.